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Column One
By David Courtney

THE Arab League meeting may talk about peace. That would be something. If you ask Western diplomats about it they smile knowingly and say something like this: "There is nothing substantial to go upon, of course, but it's quite true that some Arab leaders have been thinking in terms of a settlement with Israel." After Mr. Ben Gurion's recent statement in the Knesset it has become clear that Israel, too, has been thinking in terms of a settlement. But in practice, this country seems to be waiting upon an initiative from Egypt, in spite of an oddly-reported piece of Foreign Ministry spokesmanship attributing to the spokesman — wrongly, we are now told, — the "likelihood" of diplomatic action as a sequence to the Premier's appeal to Egypt.

●

PALESTINIAN Arabs, apparently sponsored by Cairo, are now said to be working for a settlement. Perhaps that would be the best way to save face. If responsible Arabs of the territory directly involved were to urge upon the Arab States a settlement of the problem, that would give Egypt, at any rate, the chance to stabilize her northern flank and work in with the Western powers on a regional basis without laying herself open to charges of treachery. But the instruments of peace are as hard to come by nowadays as the instruments of war. It is one thing to want peace and quite another to pay the price of it.

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"Al Ahram," quoted by "Palestine," the other day published what appears to be a set of proposals for a rectified partition of Palestine which would result in the creation of a Palestine Arab State alongside Israel. The proposals favour a customs union, free use of rivers, common use of railways and free movement of both peoples. Theoretically the plan sounds quite nice but in practice, no doubt, there is much in it that is unworkable. Besides, there seems to be no clear indication of the source and sponsorship of the plan, which has been circulated among members of the League and presumably will be discussed by them.

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IN a world set upon preparations for war, global and regional, peace plans are apt to be regarded as phantoms—pale ghosts of other ages and other ideals; and, to be sure, "Al Ahram's" scheme seems to have arisen from the crowded graveyard in which plan after plan was buried in the three years from 1945 to 1948. But if it has been raised by responsible Arab leaders, then at least it represents a change of mood and temper.

●

IT has been said by certain foreign observers—and some Israelis—that Israel does not genuinely want a peace settlement with the Arabs. It would probably be more accurate to say that Israel has never believed in a peace settlement with the Arabs. She has been so busy keeping her powder dry that her policy may have dried up, too. But if there were clear evidence of Arab willingness to make a deal, perhaps the Government of Israel would then think it worth while raising her Arab policy beyond the level of mere security.

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WITHOUT a doubt, the U.S., Britain and France have been testing the possibility of an Israel-Arab settlement as one of the results of what seems to be a cooler, steadier current set running through the turbulent waters of the Middle East by the uprising of General Naguib. The turning of the possibility into reasonable fact depends as much on the three Western powers as on the Arabs themselves and on Israel. But none of the powers and nations concerned has the right to sit back and merely wait, as if peace were a tribute owed to him by the others.

Tel Aviv, September 4.

Full-Dress Korea Debate Expected At U.N. Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The 14 nations with troops in Korea are expected to press for a full-dress debate on the Korean armistice issue if the present deadlock is not broken by October 14 — the date of the opening of the 7th U.N. General Assembly.

A U.S. spokesman said the State Department had been discussing the question for some time with representatives of France, Britain and the Commonwealth countries. The discussions were expected to be broadened to include other participants in the Korean campaign.

It was generally agreed that the main point at issue was the question of the war prisoners and that this should be thoroughly debated by the Assembly. Overwhelming support for the Western view in the U.N. was not in doubt, most diplomats felt.

The last session of the General Assembly decided that if the armistice talks broke down or were in other ways unfruitful Mr. Trygve Lie, U.N. Secretary General, should call a special session of the Assembly.

With the 7th regular session now only six weeks away it was generally agreed that the Korean issue could now be placed on the agenda as a special item. It would probably rank first in priority in the debates of the Political Committee.

U.N. Council Rejects Russia's 'Package'

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter).—Six of the 11 members of the Security Council yesterday refused to accept a Soviet proposal to admit 14 nations into the organization as part of a "package deal."

The U.S., Holland, Turkey, Greece, Chile and China all declared that the admission of a new member should be made on the individual merits of each state.

The Netherlands delegate, Mr. Daniel von Balluseck, suggested that the whole problem be shelved by the Security Council and referred back to the next General Assembly.

The Turkish delegate, Mr. Selim Sarper, recalled that in 1946 the Soviet Union had vigorously opposed the wholesale admission of candidates and had insisted on considering each case separately.

Mr. Warren Austin, of the U.S., said the Soviet Union had used its veto 28 times to thwart the will of the majority on the question of new members.

Maher to Oust Five Ministers

CAIRO, Thursday.—Premier Ali Maher announced today that he would complete the reshuffle of his Cabinet tomorrow and would then take up the land reform plan for limiting individual holdings. The Cabinet changes which are expected to be even more sweeping than first reports indicated will probably be announced this weekend.

They have been designed to implement the Army's agrarian reforms and industrialization projects — two main pillars of the new regime in Egypt.

Five Ministers are now expected to leave the Cabinet formed by Ali Maher on the day of the Army's coup six weeks ago. They are: Dr. Ibrahim Shawky, — Health; Alphonse Greiss,—Agriculture; Abdullah Salem, — Municipal Affairs; Mohammed Kamel Nabeeh, — Public Works and Zohetr Garana, — Social Affairs.

At a press conference tonight Maher said he had earlier today met with "big landlords" and received their consent "in principle" to the proposed reforms. He said he gave them 48 hours in which to submit their views on the scheme. The landlords had handed Maher a memorandum in which they charged the plan "betrayed Communist policy which undermines the freedom of the individual." In their view distribution of surplus land holdings would subvert national economy and prosperity.

Elections in 8 Months

Maher also announced that once work on the land reform plan is completed, the Government will amend the constitution and hold general elections. He hoped the latter would take place within six months.

Maher said the Government planned to take no action to purge political parties, adding that it was "up to them to clean up their own ranks to help the Government speed up electoral reforms and restore normal parliamentary life."

Intense activity prevailed on the political front with the various parties thrown into organizational turmoil over the Army's demand for a general purge. Wafd leader Mustafa Nahas called a meeting of the Executive Committee for tomorrow to discuss the fate of former Minister of Public Works Gamaa Mankarous whom the Government Purge Committee condemned for abuse of his ministerial power.

The old and new Executive Committees of the Saadist Party today called for general meetings separately. The Liberal Party cabled its leader, Hussein Heikal, to hurry back from Europe in view of increased pressure for the expulsion of certain members.

The Government, meanwhile, appropriated L.E.2,800,000 in the 1952-53 budget for relieving the supply situation and reducing costs. *(Reuter, UP)*

Allies Concerned At Born Steel Cartel

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Western Allies have written to the West German Government expressing "concern" at what they called a "clear contravention of the Allied decartelization laws" by the steel industry, a usually well informed source said here today.

The letter protesting at the industry's price fixing agreement was written by the High Commissioners' economic advisers to Professor Ludvig Erhard, the Economic Minister; and a copy forwarded to the High Authority of the Schuman Plan in Luxembourg.

The Allies added, however, that they did not intend to take any other action because they had been assured that the price fixing was only a transitory measure, and because the matter now fell within the jurisdiction of the European coal and steel community whose high authority was about to exercise its powers.

U.S. Troops in Germany Begin Manoeuvres

FRANKFURT, Thursday (Reuter).—Thousands of U.S. troops were on the move today, deploying for the first Allied autumn manoeuvres in Germany this year, expected to involve over 250,000 men.

The manoeuvres will last only 72 hours, the shortest since the U.S. Army was put on its post-war basis. An Army statement said that this year's Allied exercises would replace the "massive combined exercise formerly planned."

Before the month is out British, Belgian, Canadian, Danish, Netherlands, French and Norwegian troops will also have staged their manoeuvres.

Adenauer Gives Views On Russian Note

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer today gave the three Allied High Commissioners the German Government's views on the form which the next Western note to the Soviet Union should take.

A German source said the Allies would keep Adenauer informed of the progress of the discussions in London on drafting the reply.

H-Hour Nears in South

By ERAYA SHAPIRO, POST Military Correspondent

SOUTHERN MANOEUVRES HEADQUARTERS, Thursday.—Manoeuvres don't make news any more. The third war games this summer started almost unobtrusively this week in a matter-of-fact sort of way like a well-oiled machine. Occasionally, a commercial vehicle with a Reserve duty number plate, driven by a soldier with a Blue arm-band, or a Military Police check post in an unusual spot attracts the eye on the southern roads. No troop concentrations are seen. The country which had been allocated for the manoeuvres is, for the most part, almost a desert, with few settlements of any importance.

The games may start any minute now and the opponents were today authorised to dispatch patrols into no-man's land. Soon, very soon, the machine will go into full gear, but it crawls now.

Manoeuvres techniques have reached a high standard of efficiency by now, and the background "plot" is quite complicated in this phase. The Blue forces are part of the defence organization of a country which is surrounded by enemies. While the enemies on the East and West are neutral, the Northern foe is waging unofficial warfare on a small scale. Its ally, the Southern potentate, has decided to help the Northern ally by attacking from the south with an armoured force (the Greens). The Greens thus have no interest in gaining ground, but are out to harass the Blues and to retain their strength which the Blues must try to destroy.

According to the manoeuvred routine, "battle newspapers" are published by the Blue Command officer of each force. The "newspapers" are a small affair, a small sheet printed on both sides. They contain, in addition to the Order of the Day of the O.C. Manoeuvres, political and strategical notes on the area and patriotic calls to the soldiers to "Kill the Enemy." The last touch, a bit ridiculous on manoeuvres where even enemies have to be treated by humane rules, is the tradition of the battalion which took part in fighting in the War of Independence. And curiously enough by honoured, even if they are only four years old.

Long-Range Bombing Tested in Air Games

By a Military Correspondent

AN ISRAEL AIR BASE, Thursday.—Long-range bombing practice and the speedy construction of forward air strips have been successfully tested in the air manoeuvres so far.

The bombing was carried out by planes given a route of considerable length before reaching their target. The operation went off with clockwork precision, and the attacking planes appeared over the Green base on the minute. The Blue Air Force is theoretically still shaken by the aerial bombardment raised on their bases in the first Green air raid yesterday morning.

The ground staff of the Air Force has done Trojan work in establishing a new forward airfield on the sandy expanses of the Negev and the field was ready for operations within a short time after the arrival of the unit at the designated site.

Japan Communists Organize 'Army'

TOKYO, Thursday (AFP). — Five Japan Reds, a small clandestine organization, had eight guerrillas the organization of a Communist partisan army which will form the nucleus of a "liberation army."

The clandestine organization added that members of the unit have been assigned important tasks all over Japan.

The insurrection began operations immediately after the May 1 riots this year. To date police have been unable to locate the station.

Cabinet Examines Reparations Draft

The Cabinet met in Jerusalem yesterday in an extraordinary session to hear a detailed report on negotiations and results of the talks on German reparations. Foreign Minister Sharett and two members of the Israel delegation to the talks, Dr. Y. Robinson and Mr. G. Avner, addressed the Ministers. The Cabinet communique, reporting this, added only that, "a thorough discussion on the draft agreement took place, which will be continued at the next regular Cabinet meeting on Sunday."

It is learned that some of the points in the proposed agreement will be the subject of further study. While it is expected that the discussions may be concluded at Sunday's weekly Cabinet, this is not certain, and a second special meeting may be called the following day to conclude the discussions.

Approval by the Bonn Government is expected on Monday.

Hague Agreement Has 18 Articles

HAARIVA, Thursday. — The text of the Hague reparations agreement contains 18 articles as well as an exchange of correspondence and addenda. It was examined here today by members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs Security Committee at the offices of the Foreign Ministry. An official meeting of the committee is to take place tomorrow.

Drilling for Oil Expected in 1953

Jerusalem POST Reporter

The first oil drilling operations are expected to begin in 1953 together with the production of copper at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 tons a year, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Head of the Development Department of the Ministry of Finance, said at a radio press conference in Jerusalem last night.

Four groups are actively interested in prospecting for oil: the Federman-Swiss group, Ampal-Mekorot, the New Continental Oil Company of Canada, and the group of Mr. Kagnik, of South Africa.

In both the Federman and Ampal firms local capital is also participating, while the New Continental is a completely Canadian undertaking, Mr. Sapir said.

The final agreement between the Mekorot Water Co. Ltd. and Ampal, together with its subsidiary the American-Israel Oil Company, was signed in Jerusalem yesterday. The new firm will operate on a capital of $2.5m. and IL.2.5m. Drilling operations will begin "in the near future," it was disclosed.

Equipment worth $2.5m. for the resumption of potash production is being ordered by representatives of the Dead Sea Works, who have gone abroad for the purpose. Part of the purchases will be completed in the very near future, Mr. Sapir announced.

The Beersheba-Sdom road will be completed in two to three months, but cars will be able to pass within a few weeks.

Potash products are to be transported by truck until a railway from Arad to Beersheba and Lake to Haifa is built. Asphalt, and will supply a special potash loading port will be constructed where the products will be transported from railway cars to ships by an elevated track.

Dr. Centner and Mr. Sapir said the priority list of Negev enterprises in order of establishment. Copper is third on the list with a yearly production of 2,000 to 3,000 tons, expected within 24 months, Mr. Sapir said.

Iron ore is determined to the Makhtesh Gadol is more difficult to mine, and is worth on the list. But ores of small higher quality have been discovered further south.

Five Killed in Iran As Police Fire on Workers

Eban Protests to UN On Syrian Threats

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — Israel yesterday protested to the U.N. that recent reported statements by Colonel Shishakly, Syrian deputy Prime Minister, violated the U.N. Charter and the armistice agreement between the two countries.

The complaint came in a letter from Mr. A. Eban, Israel representative at the U.N. He took exception to a statement by the Syrian leader on August 15 on Damascus Radio in which he was said to have declared that Syrian swords would not be sheathed until Palestine has been "liberated and cleansed."

In an interview with the Cairo paper, "Al Ahram," Colonel Shishakly was also reported as saying that the only solution to the Palestine problem was either to throw the Arabs into the desert or sea, or to force the "foreign Jews" to return to their countries of origin.

Mr. Eban declared "These threats to resume the acts of Syrian aggression which were defeated four years ago violate the Charter of the United Nations and the general armistice agreement concluded between Syria and Israel on July 20, 1949.

"Syrian threats, accompanied at times by statements that Syria aspires to expand beyond its authorized and legitimate frontier, and intends to use its armed forces to secure an alteration in the armistice demarcation line, cannot fail to perpetuate and increase the tensions which prevail in the Near East."

Mossadegh and Jones Confer

TEHERAN, Thursday. — Five persons were killed and more than 12 injured when striking factory workers clashed with troops in Semnan, 160 kms. east of Teheran, today. Reports said that violence broke out when anti-Communist gangs stormed and occupied a weaving factory manned by Tudeh Party workers. Police called to the scene opened fire on the combatants.

Later reports said that quiet had been restored.

The fighting came amid reports that Premier Mossadegh would present counter-proposals to the joint appeal of President Truman and Premier Churchill for settlement of the Anglo-Persian dispute. Mossadegh today again conferred with the head of the Cities Services Corporation, Mr. Alton Jones, and the latter later visited the Majlis.

W. Alton Jones

U.S. Ambassador Loy Henderson and British Charge d'Affaires George Middleton also conferred today but no details on their meeting were available.

Hazem Hazelbi, Iranian oil chief, today appealed for continued negotiations between Britain and Iran and said a stalemate should be avoided.

BACKS ACHESON

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain supports the appeal made yesterday to Persia by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson for reconsideration of the Anglo-American plan to solve the oil dispute, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The British Cabinet is understood to have studied the Persian crisis at its meeting today. Prime Minister Churchill presided. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden presented the Foreign Office view. (Reuter, U.P.)

Tunis Police Hold 4 Saboteur Gangs

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Police said here today they have rounded up four gangs of saboteurs responsible for sabotage in Tunis, Sousse and Bizerta.

One gang of 12 men in Sousse was led by Tahar Hafiou, a lawyer, and Larbi Ghaziel, a public works engineer, they said. Eleven shells, two grenades and thirty-six detonators were found in their homes today.

At Kalaa-Kebira, near Sousse, police rounded up seven men suspected of sabotage. At Biserta they arrested Salah ben Mohammed, a local Neo-Destour nationalist leader, and six men suspected of having blown up a bridge near Biserta last February. A fourth gang of 15 men was arrested in Tunis for sabotage attempts on public buildings over the last six months.

Sharef Resigns As Civil Service Commissioner

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Mr. Ze'ev Sharef has resigned from his post as Civil Service Commissioner. The resignation will take effect on September 30, The Post learned yesterday. He will, however, remain as Secretary to the Government.

Mr. Sharef returned from a 10-day vacation this week and had an interview with the Prime Minister on Tuesday when he presumably discussed his resignation.

He was appointed Civil Service Commissioner in December, 1950, when the post was created, but his activities in that field began in 1947 when he prepared the blueprint for the Government organization.

2 Legionnaires Held After Crossing Lines

Two Arab Legionnaires were captured by an Israel Army unit after they have crossed the northern armistice lines into Israel, an Army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv last night. A complaint is to be lodged today by the Israel delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission, the spokesman said.

1 Marauder Killed, 3 Wounded, 18 Caught

One infiltrator was killed, three wounded and 18 captured by the Army and police from August 25 to 31, an Army spokesman reported yesterday.

NAIF IN AMMAN, ENDS EXILE

AMMAN, Thursday (UP). — Prince Naif, brother of ex-King Talal, and former Regent of Jordan, arrived here today by car from Lebanon thus ending his exile.

Naif and his family have lived in Lebanon for more than a year. Naif became Regent after the assassination of his father, King Abdullah, last year.

Workers Locked Out As Employers' Protest

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Kutna spinning plant near here locked out its 250 workers today and the Beeh, Sharon and Kutniya plants will close tomorrow or on Sunday in protest against the Government's acceptance of an Ata offer in response to a recent tender. The four spinning factories complained that Ata had put in a bid which made it uneconomical to work and gave their workers a 10-day notice which expired today.

Some 450 workers are affected in the four plants.

Drop in Immigration Beyond Our Control, Says Locker

The drop in immigration was due "chiefly to objective circumstances over which we have no control" Mr. Bert Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, told the Israel members of the Zionist General Council in Jerusalem yesterday. It was their first meeting since the full Council session last spring. They had convened to hear and discuss reports on the activities of the Jewish Agency Executive. Emigration from countries where Jews were in mortal danger had practically ended and that from East European countries had been drastically cut, he said.

Turning to immigrants who had entered the country since its establishment, Mr. Locker stated that two-thirds of these had been "absorbed in the sense of their having received housing and jobs." But about 200,000 persons still live in ma'abarot without adequate accommodation, he added. Any deficiencies in the absorption problem, he said, were due to shortage of funds. Mr. Locker expressed anxiety over the arrest of large numbers of Zionist leaders in Rumania.

The selectivity policy in immigration, he added, also contributed to the drop in numbers since there were so many ill and aged applicants for emigration from North Africa.

A survey of the main problems dealt with by the Executive in recent months, given by Mr. Locker, was the central feature of the meeting. Tracing recent developments of the Knesset proposal to grant legal status to the Zionist Movement, he stressed that during the negotiations the Executive had acted "in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Council plenary resolutions." He expressed confidence that the Knesset would approve the bill in time for the scheduled meeting of the plenary next November.

Opening the one-day assemblage in the crowded quarters of the Keren Hayesod auditorium, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, President of the Council Presidium, noted that the meeting was in accordance with the wishes of the Council plenary that Israel members should "gather and discuss the work of the Executive, without adopting any binding resolutions."

The comparatively brief debate quoted was distributed by a discussion of the proposed bill of status for the Zionist Movement.

The immigration problem was discussed by Mr. Y. Serry (Mapai), who cited the need for a "change in methods" to attract persons from English-speaking countries. Mrs. Rose Gitelovitz (Wizo), also called for a plan to encourage emigrants from Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

Count Sforza, Italian Statesman, Dead

ROME, Thursday.—Count Carlo Sforza, one of the few European statesmen to make a successful return to politics after World War II, and to play again a leading part in reshaping Europe, died at the age of 79 here tonight.

Sforza entered the diplomatic service before World War I and in 1919 became Foreign Minister in the Nitti Cabinet.

Count Sforza

He was Ambassador to France when Mussolini came to power and returned to Italy to fully public opinion against Fascism. Failing that he went to the U.S. where he taught and wrote. In 1946 after Mussolini's collapse, he returned to Italy and became Minister without Portfolio in Ferruccio Parri's Government. In 1947 he became Foreign Minister, a post he held until June, 1951.

A man of great professional courage, he was one of the few politicians who did not change his political colours with the changing times.

British TU Congress Vow 'Moderation'

MARGATE, ENGLAND, Thursday.—British trade unionists today pledged themselves to think hard about the nation's economic crisis before asking for more pay.

In the face of strong Communist opposition the 900 delegates representing 8 m. workers at the Trade Union Congress meeting here promised they would be "moderate" and "reasonable" before demanding wage increases. But they made it clear that this did not include "justifiable" demands made necessary by the rising cost of living.

Churchill Appeal

The decision was a victory for the Congress' General Council which urged moderation following an appeal from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Government for restraint.

All Communist and fellow-traveller resolutions were, consequently, rejected by the delegates during the TUC's Congress this week. Delegates in the General Council. All but one of the 41 members on the General Council gave evidence that they would support the Government's policy of restraint. Only Mr. Arthur Deakin, boss of the powerful Transport Workers' Union, voted against the Government's policy.

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Social & Personal

Mrs. M. Weizmann, daughter-in-law of the President and Mrs. Weizmann, and her 11-year old son, David, left by K.L.M. yesterday after a short visit to the President. They were seen off at the airport by Mrs. Vera Weizmann.

The Minister of the Interior and of Religious Affairs, Mr. Moshe Shapira, left on Wednesday for a 10-day vacation.

The Australian Minister and Mrs. Peterson are to leave Tel Aviv today for a month's holiday.

Dr. N. H. Tur-Sinai, Professor of Hebrew and Semitic Philology at the Hebrew University, has left for a six-month visit to the U.S. where he will lecture at various universities and Jewish schools of higher studies.

Professor Leo Picard, head of the Geology Department of the Hebrew University and of the Geological Institute of Israel, left yesterday for Algiers where he is to attend the International Geological Congress. Dr. Moshe Avnimelech and Dr. Ya'acov Bentor, of the University, are also attending the conference. Dr. Picard is also to represent Israel at a meeting of the UNESCO Advisory Committee on Arid Zones in London at the end of the month.

Mr. David Hacohen, Mapai MK, and Director of Solel Boneh, returned by El Al yesterday from a short visit to France.

The group of 26 students from Hebrew teachers seminaries in the U.S. who are here on a six-month course sponsored by the Education and Culture Department in the Diaspora, Department of the Jewish Agency, were received by U.S. Consul-General Roger Tyler in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Arye Ben-Tovim, formerly Consul at the Israel Consulate-General in New York, arrived by El Al yesterday to return to private business.

Mr. Ephraim Haran, formerly of the Economic Division of the Foreign Ministry, left by El Al yesterday to take up his new post as Vice-Consul for Economic Affairs at the Consulate-General in New York.

Mrs. Martha Sharp left for Rome by T.W.A. yesterday after a short visit in connection with Youth Aliya affairs.

Dr. S. Tresz, noted economist and adviser to the Israel Treasury, will lecture on "Problems of German Reparations Payments" under the joint auspices of the Technion and the Manufacturers' Association at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, September 8, in Room 90 of the Haifa Technion.

BIRTHS

GORENSTEIN—To Ruth (nee Webrah), wife of Benjamin Gorenstein, on August 31, 1952 in Tel Aviv — a son.

SCHMIDT — To Miriam (nee Hellmann), wife of Ze'ev Schmidt, on Sept. 1, 1952, at the Beilinson Hospital — a son.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY

The Association of Teachers for Physical Culture in Israel expresses its deep sorrow at the death of Mrs. Aliash Jaffe, and offers its condolences to Dr. Ruth Jaffe.

'Shehehiyanu' Fruit Shipped to U.S.

Several hundred pomegranates were shipped this week to the U.S. for "shehehiyanu" blessings (said when fruit is eaten for the first time in season) on the second night of the New Year festival. The fruit, sent under a programme initiated by the Ministry for Religious Affairs, comes from Ein Hanatziv in the Beisan Valley where it ripens early.

Rabbis and communal leaders have promised to lend their aid to the Ministry in re-establishing the use of the pomegranate in the New Year ceremony.

An Interministerial Committee is shortly to fix the prices of citrons and palm branches to avoid profiteering for the coming Sukkot holiday.

CRUISE. — Admiral Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean fleet, will visit Toulon and Naples this month with ships of the fleet as part of their annual summer cruise.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Yamnitzky, Jaffa, corner King George, 3617. Deutsch, Mea Shearim, 4444. Tomorrow: Ora, 27 King George, 3943. Ophtalka, Jaffa Rd., Mahane Yehuda, 4621.
TEL AVIV: Kalberg, 23 Allenby, 2364. Moscowitz, 29 King George, 62608. Bloch, 21 Florentin, 1467. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 44535. Maccabi, Hatikva Qr., 67307. Tomorrow: Broitman, 56 Allenby, 62952. Hagalil, 80 Ben Yehuda, 3168. Hygeia, 22 Hagdud Haivri, 62366. Ketzeler, 21 Nahmani, 3483. Gilead, 102 Dizengoff, 4284. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67409. Tomorrow night: Margea, 77 Allenby, 3467. Ahva, 145 Dizengoff, 4717. Malchitzky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3579. Greenberg, 46 King George, 63443. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67409. JAFFA: El Kamal, 44 Rehov 4. Tomorrow: Givat Aliya, 97 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Horelus, 41 Hehalutz, 2377. Anglo-American, 70 Kingsway, 1005. Tomorrow: Glassman, 13 Balfour, 4033. Hagalil, 19 Allenby.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

[illegible] Exports Cement. R. Borchardt, Br.: Gen. Cargo. Negbah, Is.: Passengers, Gen. Cargo. Nitzi, Is.: Compl. Unloading. Jaffa, Is.: Compl. Unloading. Karen, Dan.: Copra. Herzegovina, Yugo.: Iron, Gen. Cargo. Yugo.: Wood, Gen. Cargo. Dubrovnik, Yugo.: Kaolin. Halmstad, Is.: [illegible] Is.: Compl. Unloading. Gavriel, Is.: Compl. Unloading.

SHIPS EXPECTED

4.9 [illegible], Will load Export Goods. [illegible], Gen. Cargo. [illegible], Gen. Cargo.
5.9 [illegible], Wine Cargo. [illegible], Gen. Cargo.
6.9 Argos, Gen. Cargo.
6.9 Melton, Bagged Cargo.
10.9 Egyptian Prince, Gen. Cargo.

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AMERICANS IN ISRAEL ARMY FACE LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP

Jerusalem POST Staff

Two issues of jurisdiction have developed between the American and Israel Governments in the matter of military service by American citizens resident here. Conferences have been held at Hakirya and the matter has also been referred to Washington. The issues are:

1. Under the McCarren Immigration and Nationality Act, which becomes law on December 24, Americans "entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign State" face loss of citizenship. Under Israel law, foreign nationals as well as Israel citizens are conscripted for military service. This problem affects hundreds and possibly thousands of Americans who are serving in the Israel Defence Forces.

2. A number of American citizens subject to the American draft are already serving in the Israel Defence Forces, whose policy is not to release anyone after induction except for repatriation on compassionate grounds.

The American Embassy in Tel Aviv has called the matter to the attention of the State Department in Washington. It was pointed out that all male residents aged 18 to 49 and women without children aged 18 to 24 are either in the Army or in the Reserves. Many of the Americans consulted the U.S. Consulate before reporting for service, and they were told that (according to the terms of the Nationality Act of 1940 as then interpreted here) they would not lose their American citizenship unless they took an oath of allegiance to the Israel Government or became Israel citizens. The Israel Government, which has been careful not to force anyone to give up foreign citizenship, has permitted Americans to sign declarations instead of taking an oath.

The American Consul in Tel Aviv, Mr. Scott George, has conferred in the matter with officials of the Foreign Ministry. An arrangement is possible, since the McCarren Act permits foreign military service if "specifically authorized in writing by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defence."

Gas Pipe Line Proposed From M.E. to Europe

BERN, Thursday. — The practicality of laying a gas pipeline from Middle Eastern oil fields to Paris has been cited by an American Senator as just one example of what might be accomplished by international collaboration.

Senator A. Willis Robertson, Democrat of Virginia, discussed the project before 350 parliamentarians representing 33 nations at the 41st annual conference of the Interparliamentary Union which ended on Tuesday.

Mr. Robertson said that as the result of a survey, American engineers contend it would be practical to lay a 4,000-kilometre gas line from the Middle East to make fuel available to European industries at less than half the present cost of coal or oil.

According to the survey, which Senator Robertson said he believed had never before been made public, the proposed line would start at Kirkuk or Mosul in Iraq and pass through Syria, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Trieste, Northern Italy, Austria, then to Germany and on to Paris. A second or alternate route would begin at Abqaiq in Saudi Arabia, and extend across North Africa and through Spain to Paris.

The corporation that made the survey, the Bechtel International Corporation of San Francisco, predicted that European living standards would be raised by the abundant supply of low cost fuel which would broaden the base of industry, increase jobs and reduce production costs.

Engineers estimate that such a project, with deliveries to most consuming centres of Europe via branch lines, would cost from $425m. to $775m., depending on whether a single or double line were constructed. They say the project would take about three years to complete and that pipe could be produced by European firms.

Portugal Adopts £168m. Six-year Plan

LISBON, Thursday (Reuter). — A six-year Government expenditure of £168,750,000 was submitted by the Portuguese Government to the Corporative Chamber (Portugal's Upper House) here this week.

The plan includes agricultural, hydro-electric, industrial, transportation and communications development in Portugal and its islands and overseas province from 1953 to 1958.

The announcement said the plan represented no change in Government policy, but would accelerate public and private investment in a move to raise living standards.

ADENAUER SAID FAVOURING IKE

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). —The main opposition party in the West German Parliament, the Social Democrats, said yesterday that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer openly favoured General Eisenhower for U.S. President.

Commenting in a newsletter on the recent visit to Bonn of Atlantic Pact Supreme Commander Matthew Ridgway, the Party called on Parliament not to ratify the Bonn Conventions and the European Defence Pact before the presidential elections on November 4.

The party claimed that in the talks with Chancellor Adenauer, General Ridgway urged that the pact and conventions should be ratified soon. The newsletter said Parliament should not tie itself to an unknown U.S. policy.

E. Berlin Workers Protest Longer Hours

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). —Workers of the East Berlin State Electric Bulb Factory (formerly Osram) revolted this week against longer working hours.

They told West Berlin newspapers yesterday that a notice was posted on Monday in a department where 90 per cent of the workers were women, announcing that every shift must work 45 minutes longer "with the approval of all workers." Half an hour later the words "all lies" had been scrawled on the notice in red pencil.

State Control Of Bolivian Mines Assured

LA PAZ, Thursday (Reuter).— — President Estenssoro has promised 70,000 workers here that despite opposition nationalization of mines would be carried out.

Speaking at a meeting called by the Bolivian Workers Union recently he declared that the Government had been tolerant with its enemies but that attitude had been misunderstood. Those who opposed nationalization had started to plan acts of terrorism.

SWEDISH PREMIER, M.P.s RECEIVE POISON

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (Reuter). — Sweden's Premier, Mr. Tage Erlander, and several members of parliament have received letters containing a deadly powder, police reported here yesterday. They suspect the sender is a 35-year-old man from Ulvsunda, near Stockholm, since admitted to a mental hospital.

JAPAN IMPORTANT TO U.N. — McDERMOTT

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — (Reuter). — America was confident that Japan's admission to the U.N. would advance the primary objectives of the Organization for the maintenance of international security and peace, Mr. Michael McDermott, the State Department Press Officer, told reporters here this week.

The U.S., he said, believes that Japan is "fully entitled" to U.N. membership.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 7.30 & 9.30

ARNON: Jew Süss.
EDEN: The Great Caruso. Also today at 3.30 p.m.
EDISON: Edge of Doom. Today at 3 p.m.: My Daughter Joy.
ORION: David and Bathsheba.
STUDIO: Deception. Today at 3 p.m.: A Midsummer Night's Dream.
ZION: That's My Boy.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

German Reparations Payments Pose Difficult Problems for Israel

It is to be expected that the reparations pact — in its broad outlines — will be signed by both Israel and West Germany, "Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) declares. We shall have to face the difficult problem of how to use these payments to develop our economy and strengthen its foundations. The Israel Government will have to establish "technical relations" with Germany, but they should not become regular, diplomatic ties.

"Herut" which had argued until now that the Germans would never sign the agreement, says editorially that there is a serious danger that the Germans will pay us up to the last dollar, this damaging our national honour and prestige. The Herut party has done what it could to awaken the conscience of the people. Will there be a last minute reaction against German reparations, the paper asks.

Could Pay In A Year

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) favours the agreement in principle but criticizes the payment procedure. It points out that the German gold reserve doubled during the first seven months of 1952. The sum of 3.4 milliard marks which West Germany is to pay Israel, is no more than 3 per cent of the West German total industrial output for one year. The reparations could, therefore, be paid during one year, instead of the 10-12 years as the Germans have demanded. The same Germans are going to pay 850m. marks monthly as their contribution to Western Defence, but they say that they cannot pay more than 280-340m a year to Israel. "Ha'aretz" says that the Israel Government should insist that the Germans should pay in much less time.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) draws attention to the fact that East Germany sticks to its refusal to pay Israel and the Jews anything at all and says that this, as well as the fact of a large number of former Wehrmacht officers and Nazi leaders among the newly formed Communist leadership, makes the character of this regime abundantly clear.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) declares that it is not true (as the afternoon press had alleged) that the "peace" movement has now been compelled to remove its last camouflage by publishing, on Cominform orders, an appeal against the prolongation of military service. Nor was it true that the Maki-Sneh faction had prevailed over those sections of Mapam which favoured a different appeal. This is not true, says the Communist paper, "because the peace movement is comprised of people of various political beliefs."

Fall in Immigration

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) comments on the recent decrease in immigration and says that though there has been no official restriction of immigration, this has been in fact the result of an unofficial policy. The paper attacks the Prime Minister, who, in an article in "Hador" (Mapai) wrote about "immigration by artificial means," adding that the transport of these Jews to Israel did not mean they had been absorbed into the country. "Al Hamishmar" says that the immigration from Middle Eastern countries, as well as from Eastern Europe, was perfectly "natural." The restriction of immigration follows the suggestions of "American advisers." "We will not accept these recommendations", and the people will continue to demand a change in policy and the introduction of a pioneering regime, the paper concludes.

"Haboker" calls for more initiative to develop tourism in Israel and to make good the bad impression created by improvisation in recent years.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.22 p.m. today and ends at 7.25 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Arvit 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8 a.m., Mincha Gdola 1 p.m.; Mincha 6.30 p.m., Arvit 7.30 p.m.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8.30 a.m.
Ahdut Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow 8.30 a.m. Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermon Dr. [illegible]
Jerusalem Baptist Congregation, Opp. Gan Rehavia, Bible Study 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 8 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (94 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8.15 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit, 6.30 and 8.15 a.m.; Mincha 1.15 & 6.50 p.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8 a.m. Mincha 6.50 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Pevsner House): Tonight Mincha 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8.15 a.m.
Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight Mincha 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow Shaharit 8.30 a.m. Arvit 8 p.m.

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (next to Hadassah A) H.C. 7.30 a.m. E.S. 6.30 p.m. (Preacher: Rev. Griebenow).
St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial) M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard, united with Y.M.C.A.
Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.
Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.
Catholics: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages German, Italian, English, French; 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages French, Polish, English, Italian, German; 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College. Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages French, English, German, Italian.
American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayer Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M. G. Griebenow.
Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).
Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.
Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 118): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.
YOUTH FOR CHRIST INTERNATIONAL (Y.M.C.A.): Thurs.: Special Services 7.30 p.m. Sponsored by Jerusalem Protestant churches and missions. Speakers Dr. Myron F. Boyd, U.S.A. Soloist & musician: Rev. Orval C. Butcher, U.S.A. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 10 Eilat St.): M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Preacher Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B. 2773.
St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Street 8 E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. O. F. Cohn.
St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages French, Italian, Spanish. French Hospital: 8 p.m. Weekdays 6 a.m.
St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages Arabic, English, French, Italian.

RAMLE

Church of St. Nicodemus (Catholic) (Terrasanta Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages Arabic, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.S. 10 a.m., E.S. 7.00 p.m. Rev. E. Leigh (P.O.B. 1797).
Scandinavian Seamen's Church (61 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1305), Rev. Per Faye Hansen. Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m.; E.S. 7.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.30 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.
Annunciation (Catholic) (Terrasanta Convent) 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays 5.30, 6.15, 7 & 9 a.m. Languages Arabic, English, French, Italian.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday 7 p.m., Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr B.D.

EMBASSY NINE WINS TWICE, WHITES CLINCH REPLAY, IN SOFTBALL LEAGUE

The United States Embassy side notched two wins in Softball League fixtures last week, defeating the Army Bereshit team easily, 17-8, and edging Herut "B," 10-9, in an eight inning clash. The Amateur Whites proved too good for their "little sister" mates, the Amateur Blues, in their replay and won 8-4.

The American nine turned out with several new players and had a field day against Bereshit. They netted 17 runs, including two home runs by Fedor, the catcher. The Army set-up, handicapped by the absence of four of their main men, including the pitcher, put up a good fight in fielding well but lacked the necessary hitting power.

Longest Game

At Jaffa, the Embassy set-up nosed out the Herut "B" nine, 10-9, in the longest official softball game in Israel so far. The match lasted two hours and went into eight innings of play. Faught, the U.S. left fielder, was top man, scoring two home runs and driving home the winning run on a double (home run possibility) in the eighth inning after one out.

Eliopoulos, the Embassy star hurler, opened for his side, but was sent to the showers at the start of the second inning after walking seven and giving away two Singles for six runs. Herut's Frank Berman hit a home run and cleaned up the bases. Baggett, the relief U.S. twirler, gave away five hits for three runs and was credited with the win. He struck out seven and gave away three free passes. Herut "B" lost a fine opportunity to score at the start of the eighth. With none out, Berman tripled to centre field but due to bad coaching, was nailed at home base on Hankin's hit to the infield.

Four Runs for Feinberg

Ramat Gan staged the re-return battle between the Whites and the Blues. The teams had tied a week earlier 13-all in a six inning encounter which was called off at the seventh due to the darkness, (as already reported). The Whites turned up in full array while the Blues also strengthened their nine. The Whites played at top pace and, aided by Solly Saul's fine pitching, registered a 8-4 win.

The Whites took the lead in the first inning when, with full bases, Hal Feinberg slammed the ball to centrefield and drove in four runs on S[illegible]man's failure to hold the ball. The Blues' attempts to make up the leeway were foiled by the tight infielding of their rivals.

The line-ups and box-scores of the two games were:

HERUT (AMERICA) "B" vs. AMERICAN EMBASSY.

		AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Rapaport	2b.	3	3	1	3	2	2
Widetzky	3b.	3	1	0	5	0	0
Berman F.	ss.	4	2	3	2	1	0
Silverman	1b.	3	1	0	3	0	0
Berman F.	ss.	4	2	1	2	1	0
Hankin	lf.	5	1	2	5	0	0
Ariel	rf.	4	1	0	2	0	0
Ferris	p.	4	0	0	0	1	2
Allenbaum	c.	4	0	0	2	0	1
		34	9	7	22	4	5

		AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Andrews	cf.	2	2	1	1	0	1
Harr	3b.	5	1	2	1	5	1
Miller	ss.	4	0	0	1	0	3
Fedor	c.	5	1	0	9	1	1
Faught	lf.	5	2	3	0	0	1
Henry	rf.	4	2	2	1	0	1
Kroener	1b.	4	1	2	7	0	2
Key	2b.	3	1	0	2	1	1
Eliopoulos	p.(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baggett	p.(2)	[illegible]	0	0	2	2	0
		[illegible]	10	10	24	9	11

Box-scores

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
Herut "B"	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
U.S.Embassy	0	7	1	1	1	1	0	1	10

Winning run scored in eighth inning after one out.

Summary: Earned runs: Embassy 7, Herut 5. Left on bases: Embassy 9, Herut 11. Runs batted in: F. Berman 4, Faught 3, Harr, Rapaport, I. Berman 2 each, Ariel, Andrews, Key, Miller, Fedor, Baggett 1 each. Home runs: Faught 2, F. Berman 1. Three base hits: Harr 1, F. Berman 1. Two base hits: Faught 1, Kroener 1. Stolen bases: Hankin 2, Andrews 1. Bases on balls off Eliopoulos 7, Baggett 3, Ferris 4. Struck out: by Eliopoulos 1, Baggett 7, Ferris 1. Hits off: Eliopoulos 2 for 6 runs in one inning, Baggett 5 for 3 runs in 7 innings, Ferris 10 for 10 runs in 8 innings. Passed balls: Fedor 2, Allenbaum 2. Winning Pitcher: Baggett. Losing pitcher: Ferris. Umpires: (Plate) M. Levy, (Bases) Feinberg H. Scorer: M. Levy. Time of game: 2 hours.

AMATEUR BLUES vs. AMATEUR WHITES

		AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Jaffe N.	ss.	2	2	0	2	1	1
Feinberg	1b.	4	0	0	5	0	1
Lifshitz	3b.	1	0	0	1	4	2
Gordon	lf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Fleisher	p.	4	1	1	0	1	0
Passow	2b.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Jaffe E.	rf.(4)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Feld	rf.(5)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seligman	cf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Levy	c.	3	0	0	6	0	0
		25	4	4	18	6	6

		AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Poliak	2b.(4)	3	2	1	1	2	0
Kaplan	2b.(5)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Saul	p.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Frank	ss.	4	1	0	2	4	1
Kanarpolsky	1b.	4	2	2	6	0	0
Feinberg	lf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Neggler	3b.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Boroko	cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Miller	c.	3	0	0	5	2	1
Cohen	rf.(3)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gurevich	rf.(4)	2	1	1	0	0	0
		29	8	7	21	8	3

Box-scores

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Amateur Blues	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
Amateur Whites	4	1	0	3	0	0	x	8

Summary: Earned runs: Whites 6, Blues 3. Left on bases: Whites 7, Blues 7. Double play: Frank to Kanarpolsky. Runs batted in: Feinberg 4, Neggler 2, Frank, Saul, Gordon, Feld, Seligman, Lifshitz, 1 each. Bases on balls: of Saul 9, Fleisher 4. Struck out: by Saul 5, Fleisher 4. Hits off: Saul 4 in 7 innings, Fleisher, 7 in 6 innings. Winning pitcher: Saul. Losing pitcher: Fleisher. Umpires: (Plate) S. Neggler, (Bases) A. Tsur. Scorer: M. Levy. Time of game: One hour twenty minutes.

Haifa Top Maccabi Waterpolo League

Haifa Maccabi head the Maccabi Waterpolo League table with six points. They are followed by Brith Maccabim Atid "A" (4), Petah Tikva Maccabi (2), Haifa Hapoel (1), and B.M.A. "B" (1). The League was inactive for a year but the Israel Swimming Federation revived the contests this year with Israel's top five sides in action.

The lapse was due to a shortage of trainers and players, many veterans having retired from the sport, but a number of promising youngsters have appeared on the scene. Each side will play eight matches. On their play to date Haifa are considered dangerous rivals to capture the crown from B.M.A., until recently undisputed champions.

Results to date are: Haifa Hapoel drew with B.M.A. "A," 3-3; B.M.A. "A" bt. Petah Tikva Macc. 9-3; Haifa Macc. bt. B.M.A. "B," 16-2; B.M.A. "A" bt. Haifa Hap. 14-0; Petah Tikva Macc. bt. B.M.A. "B," 6-1; Haifa Macc. bt. Haifa Hap. 10-3; Haifa Macc. bt. Petah Tikva Macc. 9-3.

Notice to the Public

ISRAEL DEFENCE ARMY
TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS ON THE SOUTHERN ROADS

Owing to the Summer Manoeuvres of the Israel Defence Army in the Southern Area, the following traffic restrictions will be imposed on several of the Southern roads.

The below mentioned roads will be closed from today Friday, September 5, 1952, 6 p.m. until 12 noon on Thursday, September 11, 1952:

(a) Masmiah Road-Kastina, Kastina Road-junction with Mishmar Hanegev Road, Iraq-Suweidan Road-Bet Guvrin. Traffic on these roads will be permitted only to bearers of special permits.
(b) Road leading to Rehovot.
(c) Gaza Road-Beersheba (section from Nativ Hamidbar-Beersheba), and Beersheba Road-Hebron (as far as the Armistice Border).
Traffic to settlements bordering these roads will be permitted from 7 to 8.30 a.m. and 5-6.30 p.m.
(d) Yo'av-Beer Shimon and Merhavim District Council areas. A night curfew from 8 p.m. until 5.30 a.m. will be imposed in these districts from Friday, September 5, 1952, until Thursday, September 11, 1952.
(e) Traffic permits may be obtained at the following places:—Rehovot Police Station and the Beersheba and Kastina Military Police Stations.

STOCK MARKET
TEL AVIV

SEPT. 4.		Rise or Fall
Govt. Loan		
5%—1953 (reg.)	100½	—
—1955 (reg.)	101½	—
—1956 (reg.)	100	—
Pop. Loan		
1949/69 (IL.10)	99½	+½
1950/75 (IL.10)	96½	—
3½% Tower Dollar	176	—
5% Nat. Loan (large)	213½	—½
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	219	+1(a)
A.P.B. Invest.		
4% Debs. 50/70	96	—
4½% Pref. sh.	98	—
Ord. sh. "B"	110	—
Gen. Mort. Bk.		
4% Debs. 48/63	83½	—
6% Pref. sh.	84	—
Binor. Debs.		
4% 46/58	95½	—
4% 56/65	78	—½
4½% 52/66 reg.	88	—
Nir Ltd.		
4% Debs. 30/50	91½	—
5% Pref. sh.	57½	—
Pass Debs.		
4% 42/62	82	—
P.L.D.C.		
6% Pref. sh.	—	—
Ord. sh.	166	+1(a)
5% Debs.	105	—1
Afr.-Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	136½	—
Rassco		
4% Debs. 56/63	75	—½
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	97	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	29/-	—
" "A" Ord. sh.	21/6	—
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Ias)	32/-	+-/3
Mekoroth Pref. sh.	90½	—
Ata 4% "C" Pref. sh.	48	—
Ord. "B" sh.	130	+½
Amis-Bei.: "B" sh.	175½	—
"Teva" Ord. sh.	105½	—
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh.	63	—½
"Kardanah" Ord. "B" sh.	131½	—
S.A. Binyan Ord. sh.	90	—
Pal. Contr. Tr.	72½	—
Pal. Beaver Bd.		
Ser. 1	63	—
Ser. 2	64	—
Ser. 3	62½	—½

Note: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupon; d) ex rights.

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1) Translator from English into Spanish.
2) Typist— working knowledge of Spanish. Shorthand not required. Apply P.O.B. 300, Jerusalem.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

8-6 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema Bus 15. Feeding time 2-3 p.m.
9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition: Jewish Medicine Through the Ages, on the occasion of the 2nd World Congress of Jewish Physicians in Jerusalem. Bezalel Museum.
9-1: Art Library, Bezalel Museum.
10-1: (Also tomorrow): Exhibition of Sculptures and Drawings by Shoshana Heimann. Artists House.
9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibition: Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities: 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.
10-5 (also tomorrow) Sanhedria Tombs. 11.30-12.30: Film shown at Keren Hayesod Head Office.

HAIFA

3-5.30: Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bi'r Rehov Gilad.
10-1 (tomorrow 10-1; 4-6): Exhibition of Applied Art in Israel. Municipal Museum. Town Hall.

TOMORROW
TEL AVIV

9 p.m.: Li-La-Lo Theatre, Ohel Shem, Sensational Revue "Dinner is Served."

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	29	17	31	21
Haifa	28	22	31	24
Nahariya	31	22	31	21
Hatzor	30	20	32	22
Tel Aviv Port	28	22	29	26
Lydda Airport	33	20	33	23
Jerusalem	31	20	31	22
Beersheba	—	—	—	24

*A) Monday at 2 p.m. B) Maximum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maxim. temp. expected today

• • •

FORTNIGHTLY CONSIGNMENTS of grain, each of 300 tons — are due to arrive in Israel from Europe from now until November, Mr. Ya'acov Meridan, manager of the "Israel" meat importing company, said yesterday.

• • •

TWO LION cubs arrived by El Al yesterday from South Africa as the gift of the Johannesburg Municipality to the Tel Aviv Zoo.

• • •

THREE PILGRIMS arrived at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday, bringing the week's total of pilgrims to 100.

• • •

321 TONS of frozen fish and 10 tons of butter are due in Haifa today... Some 60 Kaiser-Frazer cars, 60 tons of citrus juice and 20 tons of general cargo for Scandinavia are to be loaded on the s.s. Skogsland, which is due in Haifa today.

• • •

THE LAST Sabbath rest day for cars began at 6.30 this evening and ends at 7.30 tomorrow night.

• • •

SUSPECTED OF stealing clothing valued at IL.1,500 in the past year from the Hamashbir Hamerkazi store in Jerusalem, where she worked as a salesgirl, Malka Rosenblatt was remanded for a week by Jerusalem Magistrate A. Elon yesterday.

• • •

THE TEL AVIV Fire Brigade was called out 69 times during August. The calls included 20 small fires, four large ones, nine brush fires, three cars on fire, two cases of rescue and three false alarms.

• • •

A 49-YEAR-OLD Arab woman of Jaffa was arrested on Wednesday when found in possession of 400 grams of a substance believed to be opium.

• • •

A 14-YEAR OLD boy, caught taking IL.160 from the wallet of a Dan bus driver while he was talking to the traffic manager near the Central bus station in Tel Aviv, yesterday, was handed over to the police by the driver.

• • •

A SHIPMENT of 200 tons of wine concentrate from Rumania is due in Haifa in the s.s. Selina today, to be used in local wine manufacture.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Regulations on applying for passports will be published today, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. Applications may be made at the Immigration Offices, offices of the District Representatives and other places designated by the regulations. Nationals abroad are to apply at the nearest Israel Legations.

The price of a passport is IL.3 and IL.1 for each renewal. A frontier-passer costs IL.2.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM—Potatoes 2 kilos. Heh 2, temporary, 6. all cases. Onions 250 grams., fish 4, temporary, 6, cases 10. Sugar 250 grams, Heh 1, temporary, 6. Rations for expectant mothers: eggs, 14, cases 19; 16, poultry, 1 kilo live or 750 grams dressed, coupon 7. Poultry for aged persons 250 grams live or 200 grams dressed. Heh cards. Nos 11, 26.

Tel Aviv Doubles Education 'Bonds' as Schools Open

Jerusalem POST Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The cost of the Municipal education bond was raised from IL.12 to IL.24 at the Municipal Council meeting tonight, the last before the summer recess. Meetings will be resumed on October 13.

The bond for the first school child in each family will now be IL.24, for the second child IL.18, for the third IL.12 while the fourth and other children are exempted. The Council also decided to establish an Appeals Committee with powers to exempt parents in low income groups.

The increase was objected to by the Herut faction which demanded that the bond be proportional to income. Speakers claimed that other municipalities also supplied school children with school books and stationery without charging such a tax.

Mayor Israel Rokach told the Tel Aviv press the best education equipment possible to larger quantities than any other local authority. Parents are also being asked to pay IL.20 per child to the Municipality's IL.1m. loan for the construction of school buildings.

During the Council's summer recess Deputy Mayor Haim Levanon will be Acting Mayor.

The new school year opened here today with a two-day re-examination period. Of last year's 34,000 school children, six per cent are taking their examinations now in the subjects in which they failed at the end of last term. Almost all these children were from the 8th, ninth and tenth grades.

Classes are to begin on Sunday with each school giving a party first thing in the morning to the six-year-olds who enter the first form.

In Haifa nearly 70,000 started the school term. Most of the day there was taken up with examinations and formal registration procedures.

Police Pay Is Too Low, Says Swedish Expert

Jerusalem POST Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The police pay in Israel was "outrageously low" and recruiting of good men to the force was therefore deficient, Prof. Harry Soederman, Chief Director of the Swedish National Institute of Technical Police (the Swedish FBI) told The Post on the termination of his official visit here today. Taking into consideration the very special duties of the local police, and particularly the border police, the Israel police force had done very well in its brief period of existence, he said.

Advocates 'Beat'-Men

Prof. Soederman said that he had no suggestions for any administrative changes but thought it wise to introduce "beat" policemen, who would get well acquainted with their section of a street or area. He also thought that the local CID branch should be strengthened and laboratory equipment purchased. The latter, he said, could be obtained from Germany, producers of the best equipment in this line.

Prof. Soederman is the co-author of "Modern Criminal Investigation" which he wrote together with Mr. John J. O'Connel, the late chief of the New York Police. The book was published last year and is highly valued in police circles.

The guest was given a farewell party by Mr. Yehezkiel Sachar, Police Inspector General, this afternoon. He is to leave for Rome by L.A.I. tomorrow.

A 400 KILOGRAM consignment of exhibits and maps of Israel's town-planning schemes left Lydda yesterday by T.W.A., on its way to Lisbon, for exhibition at the International Congress on Town Planning which will open in the Portuguese capital next week. Israel's official representative at the Congress will be Mr. R.Z. Hashimoni, director of the Town Planning Department of the Interior Ministry.

Jerusalem's Schools Open for an Hour

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Jerusalem schools opened for only an hour yesterday morning to welcome back returning pupils and greet new ones with a festive ceremony followed by examinations for some.

The organization of classes, postponed until the 11th hour because of strike threats from the Teachers' Union, will get under way today and Sunday, and lessons are scheduled to begin officially on Monday.

In some cases, mainly in the large secondary schools, sufficient preliminary work had been done to enable the formation of classes and handing out of books. In the Rehavia Gymnasium, however, a notice on the door told children to come back on Monday.

Nearly half the children of immigrants in *ma'abarot* and villages, enrolling for their first year of schooling, will attend kindergartens of the Religious trend. Of 4,000 new pupils, in addition to 40,000 already attending schools in new immigrant settlements, only 5.3 per cent will go to General trend institutions, compared with 24.3 to Mizrahi, 20.2 to Agudat Yisrael, and 47.3 to the Labour trend.

Confusion

Confusion reigned at the Bet Hakerem and other elementary schools in Jerusalem at 9 a.m. yesterday when hundreds of six year-olds were brought by parents for their first day of school. They were told that Jerusalem elementary had decided late Wednesday night not to begin first-grade classes before Sunday morning. A Post reporter was told by one of the headmasters that they had forgotten to inform the press and radio of their decision.

Mr. Avraham Aronn, of the Ministry of Education and Culture, will broadcast over Kol Yisrael at 8:20 tomorrow evening on the opening of the new school year.

Sewage Disposal Plant Opened in Haifa Bay

Jerusalem POST Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — A temporary sewage disposal system has been opened by the Municipality near the Oil Refineries to serve part of Haifa Bay's suburbs. The plant uses the high-rate filtration system and will prevent pollution of the bathing beaches along the Bay.

In the plant, made mainly from earth, the sewage is kept in metre high lagoons, extending over a 22-dunam area, where it is exposed to the sun and air for oxidation. This natural process, lasting 22 days, will shortly be replaced by one taking only 90 minutes when oxygen streams are introduced into the lagoons. The purified liquid will be pumped into the Kishon River.

Near the site of the present plant a larger one is to be constructed to serve the whole of the greater Haifa area. More than $250,000 worth of equipment for the plant had been bought by the former Municipality from U.S. loan funds.

Another $140,000 was spent for a pressure line, IL.900m. long, and 12 inches in diameter, laid in the Bayside area. The larger plant will provide about 1m. cubic metres of water for irrigation purposes from the sewage that now empties out into the sea.

HAIFA CITY SUED

HAIFA, Thursday. — A claim for IL.8,000 damages against the Haifa Municipality has been filed by Dr. Peretz Zadik of 40 Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel.

He claims that while standing at the bus stop near his house, a municipal hoarding fell on him and injured him seriously. He was incapacitated for seven weeks and even after that he could do part-time work only. His health had been seriously impaired and his life expectancy had been reduced, he stated.

Killed by Tender

HAIFA Thursday. — Ernst Bar, 34, of Kfar Samir, was killed by a hit-and-run tender on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, near the David *ma'abara*, at 5.15 a.m. today The body was taken to the Rambam Government Hospital here.

CHILD LOSES FINGERS

A 10-year old boy, Reuven Elihud, from Manahat in the Jerusalem Corridor, lost the fingers of his right hand when a bullet from a gun with which he was playing exploded yesterday afternoon. He was also wounded in the stomach. After receiving first aid from Magen David Adom, he was taken to Hadassah Hospital. (*Itim*)

FUKARO SUSPECTS FREE ON BAIL

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The nine local merchants and dealers who were detained pending the completion of the police investigation into their alleged illegal money deals in connection with sales of cloth and building materials by Fukaro Palestine Ltd., were today released on bail by a local magistrate.

The bail ranged from IL.12,000 in the case of Rahak Litvin to IL.100, of Yeshaya Keller. Another Tel Aviv merchant was detained here yesterday in connection with the investigations, police said here today.

Economic Progress Seen by Bond Men

Jerusalem POST Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The 20 American industrialists and businessmen comprising the Planning Commission for the coming Israel Bond campaign were stimulated to see the progress made in Israel, Mr. Julian B. Venesky, co-chairman of the Planning Commission, told the press today. The Commission had come to get first-hand impressions of economic development here and to see that the money from the Independence Bonds was put to good use.

Members of the Commission will report to an Economic Conference for Israel which is to be held in Atlantic City next Friday.

Mr. Venesky said that in the last six months Bond sales had declined slightly due to the economic situation in the U.S., but he added that there had been an improvement in the situation in the last few weeks, and they were looking forward to increased sales in the fall and winter.

Asked about the friction between the Bond and the U.J.A. campaigns, Mr. Venesky said the conflict was not between the two Drives, but with vested interests represented in the welfare funds, namely, Hamashbir and the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

It was an extension of the old conflict between local needs and Israel's, he said. The issue was whether funds should go for local synagogues, institutes and centres or for Israel. He was all for meeting these and other cultural necessities of American Jewish communities, but felt they should not be provided on the backs of the people in Israel.

Mr. Venesky said that Israel needed the free dollar as much as the Bond dollar and he was continuing to support the United Jewish Appeal.

Philanthropy

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "You can't build a state with philanthropy alone," Prime Minister Ben Gurion told the delegation of Bond leaders at a reception for them at his Tel Aviv home tonight. He added, however, that Israel still needs philanthropic aid to care for new immigrants.

The leaders are due to return to the U.S. by Air France tonight after a crowded ten-day inspection visit.

U.J.A. MAINTAINING $80m. COLLECTIONS

By Jesse Zel Lurie

NEW YORK, Thursday.—The United Jewish Appeal's collections in 1952 will reach the same level of $80m. raised in 1951, an informed campaign leader told me today.

The U.J.A. will institute in the fall the same intensive cash-collection campaign carried on at the close of 1951. Prominent Israel leaders are expected here to assist in the campaign.

According to a Welfare Fund bulletin published last week, actual cash collected in 1951 against campaigns of all previous years was $80,082,865. Estimated pledges for 1951, about one-fourth of which remained to be collected at the end of the year were $85m. This was about $1m. less than the comparative figure for 1950.

JERUSALEM BOYS up to the age of 16 interested in participating in a chess tournament sponsored by the Ministry of Education, may apply to the Bet Hanoar, Rehov Hatorim in the Mishor Boruch quarter between 9 and 12 tomorrow morning or between 5 and 7 Monday evening.

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Igor MARKEVITCH
George SINGER
Otto KLEMPERER
Paul KLEZKI
Erich LEINSDORF
Raphael KUBELIK
Soloists:
Jascha HEIFETZ, Violin, Maurice GENDRON, Cello; William PRIMROSE, Viola; Rudolf SERKIN, Sigi WEISSENBERG, Claudio ARRAU, Gershon ROSENBERG, Piano, Frank PELLEG, Harpsichord
Klari SZARVAS, Harp
Opening of Season —
Jascha HORENSTEIN
Rudolf SERKIN (Piano)
in TEL AVIV on Monday, Oct. 6, at the Chai Shem Hall;
in JERUSALEM on Thursday, Oct. 9, at the Edison Theatre;
in HAIFA on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at the Armon Theatre
RENEWAL OF Subscription Tickets:
HAIFA — as from Sunday Sept. 7, according to the special lists sent to members, at the I.P.O. Office, 21 Rehov Herzl.
JERUSALEM — as from Sunday, Sept. 7, until Oct. 1 inclusive, at the I.P.O., c/o Cahana's, Zion Square, daily from 4—7 p.m., Fri. 9—5 p.m.
TEL AVIV — Continues, at the I.P.O. Office, 36 Allenby Rd., daily from 10—1, 4—6; Fridays 10—1.

World Bank Aid For M.E.

MEXICO CITY, Thursday. — The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has made 19 loans in 16 countries during 1952 for amounts equalling $280m. It is actively extending its aid to Middle East Countries. A joint meeting of the Bank and the International Monetary Fund was opened here today by Mexican President Miguel Aleman.

The Bank reports that it is studying proposals of the Syrian Government for various projects during the year. It has also held exploratory talks in Beirut on the possibility of financing various projects. Talks with Iran have been "recessed", but may begin again if the basis for agreement is reached. Further aid to India and Pakistan is being discussed.

The International Monetary Fund report discussed Israel's exchange problems but made no comment on the Israel Government's struggle to stabilize its currency. (Israel is not a member of the fund).

The report pointed out that when the rate of IL.35 to IL.1 was announced in September 1952, the free market already showed a discount of 25-30 per cent. This discount continued, and by February 1953 when the Israel Government announced its new ratio the free rate had fallen to 50.50 per IL.1. (U.P. Reuter)

Jarjura Quits Council Of Nazareth

NAZARETH, Thursday. — Municipal Councillor Amin Jarjura has resigned his post for "purely personal reasons", it was learned today. Mr. Jarjura, a former Knesset member, was appointed to the Council in June, 1950 by the Minister of the Interior at the recommendation of the Military Governor of Nazareth.

It is rumoured in Municipal circles that other Council resignations are likely to follow soon. There have been no Municipal elections in Nazareth since the creation of the State.

ATTACK ON ARAB VILLAGE CLAIMED

According to "A-Diffa", Israel soldiers opened fire on Rintis village in the Ramallah area inside Jordan territory, seriously injuring Abdul Rahman Rashid, one of the villagers. Jordan National Guardsmen and Israel soldiers exchanged automatic fire for several hours, the Old City daily claims.

Children Model Austerity Frocks

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Six children modelling "Austerity" models stole most of the applause at yesterday's open-air fashion show of the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School in Jerusalem.

Their proud parents, of the Hadassah Council in Israel and Hadassah Youth Services, organized this third show with a stress on simple cuts, Yemenite embroidery and backless gowns for summer.

Pupils of the Vocational School sewed all the models, which were designed by R. Alroy Spiegel, Miriam Adler, and Nelly Gabriel, and will be displayed in October at the Hadassah National Convention in Detroit. Exclusive millinery by Melita Flax added glamour to modest evening gowns.

DENIAL. — The Chairman of the new Communist Party denied in New York yesterday that the movement was anti-Semitic as charged earlier by two defecting officers.

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
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First and only cinema in Haifa giving non-stop performances from 10 a.m.—4 p.m. and at 4.45 & 9 p.m. From today:
WE WERE STRANGERS
with John Garfield — Jennifer Jones
ARMON Tel. 4262
Grand Premiere
DAVID AND BATHSHEBA
Technicolor
Gregory Peck — Susan Hayward
No invitations and no reductions
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2nd week
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Many new and sensational attractions never seen before
Technicolor — Russian sound-track
ARMON Tel. 4262
THE GREAT WALTZ
Music by Johann Strauss
Louise Rainer — Fernand Gravet
Motion Kaufen

2424
is the phone number of your
TAXI SERVICE
to and from the Cinemas in Haifa.

African Congress Head Indicted

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday (Reuter). — Dr. James Moroka, President General of the African National Congress, was committed for trial at the end of a preparatory examination yesterday on a charge of "furthering and promoting the objects of Communism."

The charge was framed under the Suppression of Communism Act. Appearing with Dr. Moroka were 19 other men, including Dr. Yusjvaf Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress, and Mr. Moses Kotane, executive member of the African National Congress and former General-Secretary of the Communist Party of South Africa, which is now disbanded.

The magistrate said he would announce today whether he would commit the 19 others for trial. All 20 men were granted £10 bail.

Police were kept very active all last night by pursuit restricting Apartheid laws at Port Elizabeth and New Brighton railway stations, in the course of which 143 persons — 70 men and 73 women — were detained.

A resolution condemning South Africa's government's racial policies was understood to have been discussed at a meeting of the 13-nation Asian-African group in New York yesterday.

Some of the Arab countries and Indonesia are understood to be prepared to join India in introducing such a resolution at the U.N. General Assembly. India has already publicly stated she would raise the issue in the Assembly.

Boy Scout Tourists Arrive in Negbah

HAIFA, Thursday. — A group of 23 French and North African Jewish scouts who are to tour the country for one month were among the arrivals in the s.s. Negbah here today. The scouts were invited by the French group in Kibbutz Nir Etzion. Among them was a group of five eight-year olds who distinguished themselves by selling the largest number of trees for the Jewish National Fund's Edmond Fleg forest.

Besides the 286 immigrants from North Africa and some 200 returning residents and tourists, the ship also brought a group of 10 students who have been on a one month visit to Britain and France under the students' exchange scheme.

Mr. Sidney A. Teller, U.S. youth club leader, and one of his country's delegates to the forthcoming UNESCO conference in Paris, also arrived in the ship on an 11-day visit. He is accompanied by his wife.

THE PETAH TIKVA Municipal Council voted last night 9 to 2 to levy a seven and a half per cent surtax on income tax for the municipal treasury. The General Zionists voted with the Mapai majority.

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Eleanor PARKER
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One of the most successful horror dramas of the year
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EDEN
The famous Yiddish film
THE COMEDIAN
Novel by JOSEPH TUNKLER
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THIRD WEEK
Norma SHEARER
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M.G.M.'s greatest historical picture ever made
MARIE ANTOINETTE
MIGDALOR 5th Week
DANNY KAYE — DINA SHORE
DELLA ANDREWS
UP IN ARMS
MOGRABI
DICK POWELL
LIZABETH SCOTT
PITFALL
OPHIR
JANE POWELL
in a Technicolor Musical
TWO WEEKS with LOVE
M.G.M. picture
ORION 2nd Week
First prize winner
CAVALIER OF THE GOLD STAR
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MARIO LANZA
(of "GREAT CARUSO") in the greatest technicolor musical
THAT MIDNIGHT KISS
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Bookings only! 6th & last week
THE ANGEL WITH THE TRUMPET
Panavision
Daytime only, Non-stop
THE MAN ON THE EIFFEL TOWER
with Charles Laughton

Kashmiris Welcome Anti-India Aid

KARACHI, Thursday (Reuter). — Sardar Mohammed Ibrahim, president of the Azad Kashmir Moslem Conference, said here last night that Kashmiris would welcome any foreign aid—even from Russia — to help them gain their freedom from India.

Speaking at a press conference, the 38-year-old Kashmir leader and former president of the Azad Kashmir government, called on the Pakistan government not to pursue the Kashmir issue any further with the U.N. if the present Geneva talks failed.

"If the talks fail, the position will be very dangerous. I feel there may be trouble in this country," he said, adding that the struggle could be limited to Kashmir.

Ibrahim said Kashmiris did not want Kashmir to be "an autonomous part of Pakistan like the Punjab."

It is nonsense to think the U.N. can ever settle any problem," he said. "They will not apply sanctions to India. They want India much more than they want Pakistan. It is a matter of hard politics."

Ibrahim stated that if the Geneva talks failed, the next line of action would be decided at a meeting of the general council of the Azad Kashmir Moslem Conference on September 10 and 11.

Nine Dead in Marseilles Factory Explosion

MARSEILLES, Thursday (Reuter). — Nine bodies were recovered by this morning from the ruins of an oil and soap works wrecked by an explosion followed by a fire in Marseilles last night. Twenty persons are still missing.

Twenty others were seriously injured and many people in neighbouring houses suffered from shock.

A huge column of smoke, followed by flames, shot into the air from an extraction plant in a part of the factory which contained tanks of solvents and in which 11 men were working. Broken walls and twisted steel girders were all that was left of the factory.

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Cables in brief

BELIEVED. — The Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. Daniel Chenev, has been relieved of his duties "in connection with his transfer to some other duties," the official Bulgarian telegraph agency reported in a message received in London.

VISIT. — Emperor Bao Dai of Indo-China and his family arrived in Toulon yesterday en route to Cannes at President Auriol.

EMIGRATION. — The Melbourne Sun says that the Australian immigration Minister, Mr. Harold Edmar Holt, is putting a scheme before the Government "to get the U.S. and Europe interested in underwriting planned migration to Australia.

GENOCIDE. — Canada yesterday deposited its ratification of the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Canada is the 20th country to become a party to the convention.

KING. — King Tribhuvan of Nepal arrived in New Delhi yesterday on a three-day visit. He is expected to discuss with Prime Minister Nehru political developments in his Kingdom.

FREE PORT. — Plans to establish a free port and world trade center at Philadelphia have been announced by the local Chamber of Commerce. The U.S. has five free port zones where goods from countries abroad may be stored, repacked or assembled for reshipment without payment of duty.

EDUCATION. — UNESCO has opened an adult education course of 35 lessons from Paris for use by education experts and trade union representatives from the world over to discuss and study teaching methods and ways to improve the education of workers.

EXECUTED. — Hanna Rosin, 30, shooting a child, was executed in Moscow, Russia said yesterday for their part in the ritual murder of two Russian "to get medicine."

FARMING. — A mass meeting in Moscow yesterday of nearly 2,000 Crystal farmers proposed that the Government charter transport planes to fly fruit and vegetables to Soviet markets, and thus ease the latter's farming problems.

MALAYA. — Communist terrorists are extending their activities to fresh areas in southern Malaya which until now had been comparatively peaceful.

DEAD. — The death occurred in Denver of Dr. Alfred Jaeke at the age of 81. Born in Berlin, Dr. Jaeke fled from the Nazis in 1939 and arrived in the U.S. a year later. He was the resident-head of Pediatrics at the National Jewish Hospital in Denver.

IKE IN ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, Thursday (Reuter). — General Dwight Eisenhower yesterday became the first Republican presidential candidate since 1868 to campaign in Alabama.

He told a crowd of 25,000 here that his advisers had warned him he "wouldn't be able to draw a corporal's guard" in trying to break this southland state from the Democratic grip. "If this is a corporal's guard," the General grinned, "then corporals have a lot higher rank than I thought."

In New York the Republican Foreign Affairs adviser, Mr. John Foster Dulles, yesterday accused President Truman of trying to "belittle and besmirch" General Eisenhower for advocating peace policies different from Mr. Truman's.

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Personal Notices

AVIGDOR and ESTHER EFRATT
(nee Winter, Leeds, Yorks.)
are happy to announce the birth of
A DAUGHTER
Haifa, Sept. 1, 1953. 22 Rehov Peer, Tel Amal.

MOSHE and SARAH HARARI
(nee Gottesman)
have pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the
BAR MITZVAH of their SON, ABI (Abraham)
Reception will be held at the Harari Pension, Tiv'on, on Sept. 13, from 4 p.m.

MIRIAM and MICHAEL VEXLER
invite all their relatives and friends to the Bar Mitzvah of their son
IGAL
which will take place at 9 a.m. on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1953, at the Bet Sefer Yami Synagogue, Technion. Reception from 6 p.m. at their residence, 32 Rehov Bar-Giora, Haifa. This is the only intimation.

Mr. & Mrs. Willy Shalem, Tel Aviv
Mr. & Mrs. Susman Pilnik, Zurich
take pleasure in announcing the marriage of their children
RINA and WALTER
Reception: Thursday, September 11, 1953, 6—8 p.m. at the residence of the bride's parents, Neve David, 14 Rehov Hagefen, Tel Aviv.
This is the only intimation

We wish to offer our sincere thanks to all those who expressed their sympathy in our bereavement on the death of our dear son, brother, brother-in-law and uncle
SHMUEL NATHAN LANDAU, ENG.
Joshua and Sigi Landau and families, Tel Aviv. Samuel Heller and family, Vancouver, Canada.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, September 5, 1952
Elul 15, 5712. — Ziduje 16, 1371

BARRING unforeseen complications, it is to be expected that the restitution agreement between Israel and Western Germany will be signed in Europe next week. It is no exaggeration to say that, if ever money or money's worth deserved to be regarded as sacred, it is this blood money, both for its origin and purpose.

A SACRED TRUST

As the word "restitution" implies, this is not a free gift. No accurate account can be drawn up of the material damage caused by the Nazis to Jewish property, not to speak of losses which defy translation in terms of money. One thing is certain: the sum of 3,000 million marks (about 714 million dollars), to be paid to Israel in the form of goods, and a further 450 million marks for Jews outside Israel, can only be partial reparation. It was recalled in the House of Lords not long ago that, when a Jewish youth whose parents had been murdered by the Nazis, took revenge on a German diplomat, a penalty of £82 million was imposed on the Jewish community of Germany. And according to German official figures, the special capital levy, the so-called *Judenabgabe*, and the emigration tax amounted in Germany and Austria alone to well over one billion marks. Conservative estimates of the total Jewish wealth in the parts of Europe where wholesale robbery took place, reached a figure of ten to eleven billion dollars. If, in addition, the cost of resettling in Israel the survivors of the Hitlerite fury is taken into account, it is clear that whatever Germany pays there will always remain an unsettled debit balance of large dimensions. The ability of Germany to pay cannot be doubted in the face of her stupendous recovery, as evidenced by the fact alone that her production index is far ahead of that of all other European countries.

As might have been expected the negotiations have proved exacting and delicate, and the negotiators on the Jewish side, and before the start of the actual talks, the explorers and initiators, Dr. Nahum Goldmann pre-eminently among them, have served well both Israel and the Jewish people. The Government of Israel must now administer this trust, for such it is; all the more so because the State cannot hope for another influx of capital goods of similar proportions.

There has been a strong and justified demand for a central authority to be set up to administer these funds and goods, and it is to be hoped that this will come about. Whatever form it takes, its powers must be clearly defined and its activities publicly controlled. It is already clear that no private or other interests will be allowed to interfere with the programme and methods of purchase. These purchases can have but one purpose: to increase the productive capacity of the country, to accelerate our development projects, and to reduce, through rational investment, the cost of production and thereby the cost of living. It will take a combination of devoted and independent men to cope with a task which represents not only a unique and non-recurring opportunity, but also the vindication, if only in microscopic part, of a claim possibly without precedent in history.

U.N. Petitioned For Return of Boy

LJUBLJANA, Thursday (Reuter).—Citizens of the little Slovene (Yugoslav) village of Sostanj have petitioned the U.N. to settle the future of an 11-year old boy, a war orphan, adopted by a former S.S. trooper in Western Germany.

The boy's father was shot during the war and his mother taken to a concentration camp. She appealed to the U.N. High Commissioner, Agnes Calet, for the return of her child but a week ago the Court, in a majority decision, said it would be unlawful to separate the boy from his present surroundings.

The Court expressed yesterday that it would be willing to receive a petition for a rehearing. Trygve Lie, U.N. Clerk told the International Refugee Organization, whose attorney, Mr. Hugh Hamilton, stated he would file a petition as soon as possible, that the Court would "of course receive such a petition and would grant a rehearing on proper grounds."

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Eliahu

Traffic Restrictions End

THE second, but apparently not the last attempt to restrict petrol consumption will come to a quiet end next Tuesday when the three-month-old "rest day" regulations expire.

Travel restrictions have had an uneven time in Israel. The rules which will now be allowed to lapse after a three month trial, were preceded by the even less successful zoning restrictions.

Two years ago, on August 24, 1950, the Comptroller of Road Transport, Mr. M. Bar, and the then Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Y. Beham, told a Tel Aviv press conference that private cars would be restricted according to a system of zoning, which was to save the country $500,000 in foreign currency each year. According to the restrictions, which were to go into force on October 1, the country was to be divided into three districts and each district into five sub-districts. Each car was to carry on the wind-shield a sticker which would indicate the district by a colour, the sub-district by a letter. Cars were to be permitted to travel within one or more sub-districts, or districts according to the necessities and importance of the car owner's profession.

First Postponement

Only about 100 cars were to get permits for free travel all over the country and about 10 per cent of all cars were to be entirely immobilised. Public committees were set up to distribute the stickers, but the enforcement of the restriction was postponed until November 15.

The police and the Ministry of Communications gave stern warnings of the heavy punishments to be meted out to anybody who violated the restrictions.

A week later, however, every one began to notice that the stickers were being ignored on the Tel Aviv — Haifa, Jerusalem, etc. roads. On November 28 came the "last warning" to drivers to obey the regulations as offenders would be brought before anti-profiteering courts unconditionally. Two months later, however, it was officially disclosed that there was a backlog of more than 10,000 traffic cases before the courts.

As far as can be discovered from the files, during the two years when the zoning system was in force, the total fines collected amounted to IL.30. The police did not bother to stop cars and check on zone limits.

When in July, 1951, there were rumours that the Ministry of Communications was expected to end the anomaly and formally abolish the restrictions, Government sources quickly denied the rumours and declared that if the restrictions were properly observed they could save the country $200,000 a year (no one recalled the original $500,000 estimate).

"Bli says at least the restrictions taught him some Hebrew"

Hundreds of Triangles

Meanwhile, the number of officially exempted cars (small triangle sticker) increased from the original 100 to hundreds if not thousands. At the same time the total number of licensed vehicles grew from 24,988 in January 1950 to 37,048 in January 1952.

According to authoritative figures petrol consumption in 1951/52 was 122.9 per cent above that of 1948/49 and 17.4 per cent above 1950/51. Consumption of other types of fuel also rose steeply: kerosene consumption in 1951/52 was 116.8 per cent above 1948/49, gas oil consumption rose by 164.4 per cent and fuel oil consumption by 120.3 per cent during the same period.

In May, 1952, came the shock which awakened the fuel consuming population: the British Treasury announced that it could not give or guarantee further credits for Israel's oil purchases.

In the Economic Council a few days later, the late Minister of Communications, Mr. D. Z. Pinkas, announced that there was no choice but to take severe measures to cut fuel consumption by 20—25 per cent and outlined the basic principles of a conservation programme, of which the compulsory rest days for all cars and restrictions on bus services was the most prominent feature. According to figures supplied to the Council, land transportation used 27 per cent of the country's fuel (this figure was later reduced to 21 per cent, but neither figure was actually correct as they were manipulated so as not to disclose the fuel consumption of the Armed Forces.)

The break-down of the land transportation fuel consumption was given as follows: freight—13 per cent, buses, — 5.5 per cent, Government and Police—4.2 per cent, private cars—2 per cent, taxis — 2 per cent.

Shabbat Compromise

On June 8, emergency regulations were issued ordering every car, truck and taxi to be off the roads for two days each week. Under heavy pressure from the religious partners in the Coalition and in spite of sharp protests, even from the Histadrut, the Government agreed that Shabbat should be made compulsory as one of the two rest days for trucks and private cars.

The rest went according to the usual pattern. The Government announced that "exemptions" would be kept to a minimum, but again nearly every one who was in public service or had some kind of "reason" got the exempting "triangle"—including all cars of the Government transport service, all Cabinet Members, all Knesset members, all doctors, and many others. A notable exception was the Director General of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Ehud Avriel, whose small black Rover does not bear the triangle.

With understandable reticence, the Ministry of Communications refrained from publishing the total number of the exemptions, but all in all, it was a safe estimate that over 15 per cent of the country's 10,500 private cars were totally exempt from the restrictions....

The rest is well remembered by everybody: The Shabbat strike of all taxis, which resulted in the reduction of their rest period from two days and two nights to 36 hours, the persistent resentment of both car owners and non-car owners of the forced Shabbat rest, and the discreet way in which the Government, by not bringing the three-month-valid emergency regulations before the Knesset for prolongation, thus let them die a natural death.

Also This Week

Two members of the Israel delegation to the Hague returned home to report on the draft of the German reparations agreement giving Israel DM1bn. worth of goods directly and another DM107m. worth on behalf of the Jewish organisations.

The special investigation committee on the "Zionlyah" affair presented its report to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, which placed the blame on all concerned: the "Hazamir" which organised the song festival, the Government Tourist Department, the "Consolidated Tours" and "El Al," the "Patra" Travel Agency and the "Shoham" navigation company!

The Navy completed its manoeuvres, having proved itself capable of keeping Israel's supply lines open, and gave the cue to the Air Force, whose manoeuvres started two days later.

The school year officially started for 92,000 children and 1,000 teachers.

NATURE NOTES

Life's Balance

MUCH has been written, and rightly, about not disturbing the balance of nature. Almost everybody has heard of the rabbits introduced to Australia, which have become a pest and danger. Central Europeans know about the muskrat brought to what was then Bohemia by Countess Harrach, a great land-owner, in the hope of getting a valuable fur and good sport — with the result that while the muskrats — a northern rodent of America — grew a miserable, loose fur in that mild climate, and multiplied so startlingly that the agriculture, especially the carp-ponds on which great part of the peasantry subsists, were in grave danger for many years.

Lately attention has been drawn to the case of the lantana, a plant introduced to one of the Hawaiian islands as a garden shrub, which soon spread over thousands of acres, making them unfit for any use. Our gardeners and agriculturists too should do something about this menace: my neighbour has a lantana hedge, and the seeds are carried all over my garden by the birds, so that I have to wage constant, if so far successful, war against the thorny, scrubby stuff.

But the point I wish to make is cats. I happen to be a catlover, still I don't keep them because I knew I haven't the strength of mind to kill newborn kittens, and what would become of us all if cats were left to multiply at their own sweet will? The golden Jewish heart of my neighbours, however, as incapable of feticide as mine, but unable sternly to suppress its longing for pets, is responsible for hundreds of half-starved stray cats prowling about the neighbourhood and feeding mainly on birds, which are so important a factor in keeping down the insect population. *P. A.*

LONDON DETECTS "DANGEROUS NEW POLICY"

Ike's Speech Disturbs Britain

By PHILIP VERNON

LONDON. — CONSIDERABLE disquiet has been caused in Britain by one passage of General Dwight Eisenhower's speech to the American Legion last week. This was his statement that America can "never recognize the slightest permanence in Russia's position in Eastern Europe and Asia... We must tell the Soviets that never shall we rest content until the tidal mud of aggressive Communism has receded within its own borders." One would expect the extreme left-wing "New Statesman And Nation" to see this as "a dangerous declaration of policy," implying that "A-bases in Britain are to be part of a campaign to 'free' Tibet"; but "The Times" was speaking for a wide range of opinion when, in a long leading article which needs reading between the lines, it concluded that General Eisenhower's experience "must tell him that the policy will need adaptation to the facts of power and possibility."

Real Difference

General Eisenhower may not have wished to appear to accept any specific commitments, but this is the way in which the speech has been read in Britain and Europe. The disagreement—if it is a disagreement—or the misunderstanding—if it is a misunderstanding—reveals the real difference between the European and British approach to foreign policy and the kind of American approach exemplified by the Republicans generally by Mr. Foster Dulles and by General Eisenhower last Monday. The difference need never become serious, because the "facts of power and possibility" usually speak louder than any views held by nations or persons. Yet it is this difference of approach which accounts for most of the misunderstandings between America and Britain and particularly for the common British misunderstanding that the Americans are eager for war with Russia.

The British approach has been stated by Mr. Eden. It is to seek over a number of years small and local agreements on particular questions which, one by one, will lessen the points of tension between Russia and the West. Such agreements will not bring peace, and far from "liberating" the peoples of Eastern Europe will, indeed, accept the fact of their subjugation. By lessening the points of tension, a stage may be reached when Russia and the West can both live together without the ever-present threat of war. This, whether one agrees with it or not (and there are people in Britain who do not agree with it), is the view that is sufficiently widely held to be called the British view.

British Attitude

It will be noticed, at once, that no moral overtones can be heard in such a statement of policy. The fact that the Soviet system is a dictatorship repugnant to the West, the fact that Soviet imperialism has subjugated so much of Eastern Europe — these are facts of power to be recognized and accepted, not facts posing a moral question. The line between East and West has been drawn in Europe. In Germany — in Berlin — is the one point where the line is still disputed. But if that problem could be settled, there would be not one serious British politician who would bother his head any more about the peoples "enslaved" beyond the line, beyond the Iron Curtain. Again, this may be an attitude one cannot accept, but it has to be recognized that it is the attitude commonly found in Britain.

It is, in fact, an attitude which has its roots deep in the history of British foreign policy. Britain has never yet gone to war in Europe to fight against an immoral system, merely on the grounds of its immorality. She accepted the challenge of Napoleon as she accepted the challenge of the Kaiser and of Hitler, only when they were clearly bent on conquering Europe. Even maintaining the British Isles and her communications with the outside world.

Against this, there appears to the British to be a popular American belief that you can conduct foreign policy on stated moral principles; that you can separate the blacks from the whites, the devil from the saints, and make war on the blacks and the devil until right is vindicated. From this point of view, the "liberation" of Eastern Europe appears a sensible project; China can be happily included as one of the "enslaved" nations just because her rulers call themselves Communist, even though there is no evidence that she is "a captive nation" and not just an ally of Russia; Tibet can be regarded as a serious subject for moral indignation; and, if the principle was pushed even further, Portugal and Spain would be listed as enemy countries instead of being invited into the Western family of nations.

There is here a real difference of approach, which causes much misunderstanding and heart-burning in Anglo-American relations—but it is doubtful whether the difference is of much practical importance, save in so far as it poisons those relations. The demarcation line is drawn between East and West: the British, coldly cut of self-interest, are no more anxious to prevent Russia from swallowing that line up are the Americans; the Americans, in spite of their moral indignation, will be as chary of provoking war over all that line as are the British. But still the British would prefer that General Eisenhower refused more as he did when he was at Bhagur: they would sleep better at night if he did.

(OPNS)

Saucers Over Russia Too

By JAMES BURKE

BERLIN. — THE Russians, too, according to reliable information here, are becoming concerned about flying saucers.

A German scientist's daughter who lived in the Russian Zone and was conscripted for work in a Moscow laboratory escaped to the Western Zone recently. This girl of 24 told the High Commissioner's office that the Russians had come to the conclusion that flying saucers are not figments of imagination, but are something real.

Serious View

The Russians, she said, are resolved to find out what they are. In the beginning, she said, they dismissed the heavenly objects as propaganda released by the Western world as a scare in the hope of convincing timid psyhons of the great scientific might of the West. This did not bother them, for they thought the entire programme laughable.

Later, however, they began to take a more serious view of the matter when reliable stories of flying saucers were reported over Turkey and Southern Russia. They then decided that the flying saucers might be new American weapons to be used against Russia in the event of war. According to the scientist's daughter, the Russians do not believe that the mysterious objects are space ships from another planet.

When in Turkey some months ago, this correspondent saw what was reported to be two flying saucers. The objects appeared over Ankara high in the sky and sped at an amazing rate of speed southward and disappeared in a matter of seconds.

According to the German scientist's escaped daughter, the Russians have seen this type of heavenly body as flying object repeatedly, and are genuinely concerned about it. They hope to prove that they are some dastardly weapon in preparation to be used by the West against the defenceless population. Another propaganda campaign along the lines of the "germ warfare" charges may be in the making.

(NANA)

Readers' Letters

WADI ARA INCIDENT

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—The Knesset, although overburdened with very important legislation, found time for a serious discussion of the Wadi Ara incident of June 25 before its summer recess. This in itself is encouraging and an indication of moral consciousness on the part of our young parliament. It is also gratifying that Mr. Ben Gurion, as Minister of Defence, admitted an "error of judgment" on the part of the military authorities — a very unfortunate error indeed, by which two Israel Arabs lost their lives and five others were wounded. The Prime Minister undertook to pay compensation to the families of the victims. The Knesset accepted Mr. Ben Gurion's statement and proceeded to its order of the day.

It seems to me that the situation revealed by the debate in the Knesset and by Mr. Ben Gurion calls for serious consideration by the ordinary civilian. Mr. Rosen, in his speech on the Minister of Defence's statement, touched upon a very important aspect of this incident. If an error of judgment is committed by the Military—here apparently by an overzealous officer — is there no cause or necessity for a judicial enquiry and possibly trial by courts, military or civil, as the case may be?

The Minister of Defence explained the elaborate regulations and instructions issued by the authorities with regard to the use of arms. Even these regulations may appear, to a civilian like myself, rather far-reaching so long as the dispersal of an unarmed crowd is involved, as seems to have been the case here, since it has not been suggested that the group was armed.

The request for a judicial enquiry and trial by court is not dictated by any desire for punishment, but rather by the need for deterrent measures against the endangering of life and limb by tense young officers and/or new recruits in the future.

We must insist that the lives of citizens of this country should not be at the mercy of rash and irresponsible action.

Mr. Ben Gurion connected this particular incident with the problem of infiltration. We all know the difficulties inherent in that problem — Mr. Ben Gurion probably better than anyone else — and know that a solution cannot be found in military and police measures alone. In many cases there is no choice but to resort to the use of force, but this imposes even greater responsibility on the executive organs of the State, here the Army, to exercise restraint.

Jews the world over have been known for their deep respect for human life. Let us not permit the exigencies of the hour to rob us, even momentarily, of this rare quality.

All of us recognize and respect the achievements of the Army and its role in the life of the State, but all of us — certainly the Prime Minister in the first instance — want the Army to attain not only the highest technical but also the highest civic and moral standards.

Yours etc.,
DAVID WERNER SENATOR
Jerusalem, Sept. 2.

TOURIST PLANNING

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — With reference to your report in yesterday's paper, "Gov't worried by decline in tourism," a Reader's Letter from Mr. I. Kestner and your leading article of today, I would like to point out that the Israel Association of Tourist and Travel have warned the Government at every opportunity that without additional effort and coordination of all Departments our tourist trade, which had such a splendid start, will die an unnatural death. The main reasons are that the former Tourist Department of the Ministry of Immigration and the present Tourist Centre of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have not the required authority to plan and enforce long-range policy, but are dependent on other Departments which have not given much thought to planned tourism. The Treasury has refused to study tourist problems, and to find ways and means to grant the tourist a realistic exchange rate.

We cannot agree with Mr. Kestner's point of view that tours in Israel are not more expensive than in other tourist countries. An all inclusive tour in Israel costs well over $30 per day. While there are tours at this rate in European countries too, one cannot get in Israel tours for $10 to $14 per day which are available all over Europe and the Middle East.

Our Association asks the Government to recognize the effort to save the coming season:

1) To establish dollar prices for transportation and hotels and to freeze these prices until October 1953.
2) To revise the S.T.I. scheme and to introduce a rate of exchange making the letter of credit procedure unnecessary.
3) To start a propaganda campaign abroad to convince foreign travel agents as well as the public that it is profitable to sell Israel," that his commission and profits are safeguarded and that the would-be tourist can plan his tour at a rate which will not be increased on his arrival.

The Tourist Advisory Council was established over six months ago but only one meeting was called by the chairman, and the Council has had no opportunity to influence Government policy.

Yours etc.,
S. SHARF
Chairman Tourist Council, Israel Tour. & Travel Assoc.
Jerusalem, Sept. 3.

EQUALITY. I would like to say that our public schools adopt a rule that every schoolgirl must wear an apron. This would prevent the drab, in very many cases the only dress the child possesses, and at the same time eliminate the envy of poorer dressed little girls of their more frequently turned out schoolmates.

L. STEINER

FLYING LOW. — Referring to the letter on "Flying Saucers" (August 26) about 10 months ago I observed a flying saucer at 10 p.m. in Kfar Shmaryahu. It was shaped like a two thirds moon. It headed south and disappeared after half a minute. It did not seem to be flying very high above the earth.

LUDWIG BARUCH

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Smaller Soviet Naval Forces Possess Greater Assault Power

EAST Versus WEST in the MEDITERRANEAN

By LEO HEILMAN

THE recent Red naval manoeuvres in the Black and Caspian Seas were an occasion for NATO planners to take stock of the comparative fighting value and composition of the NATO and Soviet forces. The compilation showed that the fighting strength of the Allied Naval Forces in the Mediterranean is now at its peak, although its composition leaves much to be desired as an answer to the submarine menace. After the recent fleet reinforcements, the Allied Forces' lay-out in the Mediterranean, as of August 15, is as follows:

United States: The 7 th Fleet, naval forces, operationally under the command of Admiral Carney (HQ in Naples) and administratively under the command of Admiral Wright (in London) consist of the Sixth Fleet, the Middle East Task Force and Naval Aviation at Port Lyautey, French Morocco, and Malta. The Sixth Fleet, under Vice-Admiral Cassady, consists of more than 80 ships, and is divided into a Carrier Force (USS Coral Sea, USS Palau, USS Wasp) under Rear-Admiral Brown, Cruiser Force (USS Salem, USS Worcester, USS Roanoke, USS Baltimore, USS Pittsburgh) under Rear-Admiral Jarrett, Destroyer Force (36 ships) under Rear-Admiral Wood, Mine Force (12 ships), Submarine Force (6 ships), Amphibious Operations Force (18 ships) and Fleet Service Force (about 20 ships, not included in the overall number). The Middle East Task Force under Rear-Admiral Hughes (3 ships) operates in the Persian Gulf and Western Indian Ocean. Shore-based naval aviation consists of four heavy-bomber squadrons.

Britain: The British Mediterranean Fleet consists of 63 warships which have, however, but 20 per cent of the Sixth Fleet's firepower. The BMF is divided into the Heavy Squadron (carriers HMS Glory and HMCS Magnificent, cruisers HMS Glasgow, HMS Cleopatra, HMS Birmingham, HMS Gambia) under Vice-Admiral Edwards (also Second-in- Command to Admiral Mountbatten) C-in-C BMF, Fleet's firepower.

Destroyer Force (14 ships), Frigate Force (10 ships), Mine Force (25 ships) and Submarine Force (nine ships), all under Vice-Admiral Parham. The second Daring-class super-destroyer is expected in the Mediterranean next month. HMS Diamond, together with HMS Daring, already here since June, will form the new Second Destroyer Squadron.

France: Except for the Indo-China Task Force, the Atlantic coastal forces and some colonial task groups, the entire French naval strength is now concentrated in the Mediterranean. The FMF, under Vice-Admiral d'Escadre Antoine Sala consists of the battleship Richelieu, France's only operational battlewagon, Naval Aviation Force (carriers Dixmude and Lafayette plus nine shore-based squadrons) under Rear-Admiral Jozan, Cruiser Force (Gloire, Montcalm, Guichen, Chateaurenault, Georges-Leygues) under Rear-Admiral Laurin, Anti-submarine Force (eight destroyers, 14 destroyer escorts, six frigates) under Rear-Admiral Le Hagre, Submarine Force (13 ships) and Patrol & Mine Force (38 ships). The 69 ships of the FMF have about 30 per cent of the Sixth Fleet's firepower to the 600 Western ships, but their assault power cannot be matched by the Allies. The Soviet naval forces are divided as follows:

RED BLACK SEA FLEET: Heavy Force (battleship Sevastopol and Kronstadt, cruisers Molotov, Voroshilov, Kirov, Kuibyshev, Kuzma Kryuchkov, Kaganovich), Destroyer Force (32 ships), Escort Force (14 ships), Mine Force (70 ships), Coastal Force (140 ships), Amphibious Force (35 ships) and, finally, the Soviet Air Force (No. 69 Army) and the Naval Aviation Force of about 1,000 shore-based planes.

RED CASPIAN FLEET: This fleet, united with the Black Sea Fleet by the Volga-Don Canal, consists of 15 gunboats, corvettes and minesweepers, 7 escorts, 6 submarines and about 30 MTBs, MLs and other small craft.

RUMANIA & BULGARIA: These two fleets, under Soviet operational direction, have together two destroyers, three submarines and about 20 small craft.

ALBANIA: The only Soviet-controlled conventional land naval base in the Mediterranean is the Bay of Saranda Bay, at the entrance to Vallona Bay in Albania. According to observers' estimates, a squadron (8-12) of coastal and midget subs and a Coastal Force of some 20 small craft are based there. Albania's potential Fleet Strength danger, however, worries Allied admirals more than anything else.

In addition, the Black Sea Fleet is supported by the river flotillas of the Danube, Dnieper, Volga and Don. These four units total about 300 small vessels, suitable for coastal and amphibious operations.

Reinforcement Factor

Any study of such East vs. West naval lay-out would not be complete without taking into account the immediate reinforcement potential. The Sixth Fleet can be doubled and the BMF increased by 50 per cent in two weeks. In the same time, however, the Black Sea Fleet's destroyer, submarine, mine & torpedo strength can be trebled by units of the Baltic and Arctic Fleets arriving via the Volga-Don Canal. The obvious disadvantage is that the canal is ice-locked for six months every year, and the Stalin and Marinsk Canals in the North for seven months. The three key canals can also be easily put out of action by aerial bombardment.

Italy: The Italian Navy, under Admiral Massimo Girosi, is top-heavy with about 50 flag officers who have no ships to command. Its 90 warships, most of them obsolete, have but 25 per cent of the Sixth Fleet's firepower. The Heavy Squadron (battleships Andrea Doria and Caio Duilio, cruisers Giuseppe Garibaldi, Luigi di Savoia, Raimondo Montecuccoli), the Destroyer Force (14 ships), the Escort Force (25 ships) and the Coastal Force (46 ships) comprise the active Italian Navy. Admiral Ferreri is Chief of Naval Staff.

Greece: The Royal Hellenic Navy, under Rear-Admiral Lappas, consists of about 70 ships with only 10 per cent of the Sixth Fleet's fire power. With its single cruiser, Helli II, as flagship, the RHN is divided into Light Force (42 ships) under Captain Spandidis, Submarine Force (4 ships) and Amphibious Force (21 ships). Chief of Naval Staff is Rear-Admiral Constas.

Vital Straits

Turkey: Admiral Koral, C-in-C Turkish Navy has to defend two vital straits and three important seas with only 58 warships which have less than 10 per cent of the Sixth Fleet's firepower. The backbone of the fleet is the Submarine Force (11 ships) under Rear-Admiral Koruturk, the Destroyer Force (eight ships), Mine Force (15 ships) and Coastal Force (20 ships). Admiral Altincan is the Chief of Naval Staff.

This is the NATO Mediterranean Naval strength. In overall planning, however, the navies of friendly, but as yet uncommitted nations, such as Spain, Yugoslavia, Israel and Egypt have also to be taken into account.

SPAIN: The Spanish Navy, under Admiral Moreno y Nieto, with Admiral Estrady y Arruda as Chief of Naval Staff, consists of about 180 ships with 30 per cent of the Sixth Fleet's firepower. The fleet is divided into Cruiser Force (Canarias, Almirante Cervera, Galicia, Miguel de Cervantes, Rhodes-Baleares, Navarra), Destroyer Force (20 ships), Frigate Force (12 ships), Submarine Force (six ships), Mine Force (11 ships) and Coastal Force (31 ships). The Spanish Navy hopes to double its firepower during the next few years when its construction programme is completed.

YUGOSLAVIA: The Yugoslav Navy, under Vice-Admiral Yurkovic, consists of 6 destroyers, 5 submarines, 11 motor-torpedo boats and 10 subs, vessels, altogether about 50 ships with less than 5 per cent of the Sixth Fleet's firepower.

Submarine Strength

Against the 600-plus Allied or friendly warships in the Mediterranean, Admiral Oktiabrski, Admiral Carney's Soviet counterpart, has a hard- striking force of about 700 ships of the Black Sea, Caspian, Rumanian and Bulgarian fleets, at least 500 of which could be available for operations in the Mediterranean. When studying the lay-out of the Red forces, their colossal number of submarines and mine and torpedo craft must be taken into account. The Soviet 700 ships might be inferior in

Reservations to the Moon

NEW YORK.—

It isn't departure time yet for that first rocket trip to the moon—but the nearly 25,000 adventurous souls who have signed up for it will soon be immortalized anyhow.

The Hayden Planetarium, which started accepting "reservations" two years ago for the initial interplanetary junket of the future, is now taking names in its every all the reservation slips for posterity.

As yet no responsible transportatory has said for determined, although with have pointed out that seven reservations in the United States bear the names Mars, one Moon Run, eight are named Venus, two Mars and one Mars Shot, two Jupiters and one Saturn.

Just revealed, also, is a Princetonian study which seems to prove that males again is not representing everybody's wishful hide-and-seek, and the dull world to subjects for young America's absorption. With the signs of three rocket-ship passenger-hopefuls hanging in young men's rooms, the majority group—an estimated 12 per cent of

the whole—is between the ages of 11 and 12.

Although more than 10 per cent of this representative cross-section population are under 12 years of age, there is a significant 5 per cent, for example, between 40 and 45 years old.

And a few on the list are in their 70's. Hayden officials believe this reflects a personal optimism somewhat above subject than interest.

Science and You

particular "accident prone" type of personality.

Dr. Flanders Dunbar, an American expert, found that 80 per cent of those who have had one serious accident tend to have others, and that they have a particular type of personality. Further, that people who have a series of minor accidents are more likely to have a serious one. These accident-prone persons are usually in good health, are not clumsy or dull, and are quick-minded, "men of action not deliberation." She found various types of accident-prone persons. The most usual is the happy-go-lucky, impulsive casual person. Looked at psychologically, they are hostile to authority, but not openly so. They take up fatalistic "don't care" attitudes to others.

There is an emotional origin to the accidents that they tend to have. It is in these terms that the psychologist explains the exceptional case of the man who over a period of 20 years: was struck by lightning three times, was buried alive in a coal mine, lost an eye and eye by being shot from the mouth of a cannon, fell off a 30-foot cliff, was thrown by a horse and dragged through a barbed-wire fence, fractured his skull in falling from a bobsleigh, was run over by a horse and cart and also by a car, and broke his hip in falling on the ice.

"When a man is hit three times by lightning," explains the psychologist, "it is quite likely that he exposes himself to it unnecessarily. He probably has the habit of leaning against tall trees. As for the other hazards, some people are well equipped to deal with them. Others are not. They are 'accident prone'."

It has been found that accident-prone children tend to be restless, petty thieves, and truants. They seem to be expressing pent-up aggression and resentment. In one group of children, from 1 to 15 years old, with severe head injuries, it was found that over a third of them had had previous major accidents, and that most of them (83 per cent) had inadequate parents. As British pediatrist, Mr. Ronald MacKeith, says: "These children are like delinquents, but where one breaks laws, the other breaks bones."

There is no doubt that these tendencies exist in some people and are major causes of accidents. It is certain that we must continue to use our group methods of control by shielding dangerous machines, by making homes safer, and by increasing safety on the roads. But much can be done by preventing accident-prone people from taking jobs in which they are particularly liable to have accidents and to injure others. Some years ago, the American National Research Council investigated the records of drivers employed by a number of public utility companies. They recommended that the 5 per cent with the highest number of accidents be transferred to other work. This resulted in a drop of 30 per cent in the accident rate for this group of drivers as a whole. In Britain, a similar investigation was made of drivers with the highest accident rate. Accidents were then reduced to one-fifth of what they had been.

So far as children are concerned, repeated accidents mean that the whole environment of the child needs to be examined to find what are the disturbing factors. An accident-prone child is a challenge to our gentleness as parents and teachers.

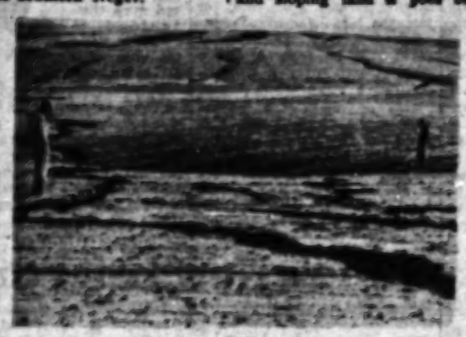
(UNESCO)

HOW TO HOLD YOUR GROUND (VI)

THE MEANING OF EROSION

By W.C. LOWDERMILK

WHEN in 1933 the nation-wide programme of erosion control and soil conservation began in the United States, the nature of soil erosion was little understood. The south reported "Dust Bowl" of the southern Great Plains, with its shade of dust that swept across the country, drew the people's attention in a spectacular way to the menace of soil erosion by wind and by water. Measurements of soil losses by erosion had a more realistic meaning. We were, however, often asked how we were going to control erosion of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. A similar question could well be asked of the Soil Conservation Service of Israel: how would they control erosion of the Makhtesh Romam, one of the scenic wonders of desert erosion in the southern Negev.



Deep fissures are dramatic evidence of erosion in rich rolling landscape in the northern Negev, following last winter's rains.
Photo by W.C.L.

Such questions indicate a misunderstanding of the term and of the process of erosion, but few schools adequately acquaint their students with these natural processes that determine our destinies. Elementary geology teaches that such scenic wonders are caused by erosion. True! But there is confusion about the word "erosion" as used by geologists and about erosion of soils in cultivated fields. Geologic erosion by water is as old as the first rain storm. Wind erosion may be older. Valleys have been excavated or "eroded" by their streams over very long periods of time and at very slow rates. For under climates that support complete covers of natural forest or natural grass, there was time for soil materials to accumulate on rolling and sloping land and to be formed into soil, including top soils and subsoils. In other words this normal rate of geologic erosion takes place *no faster than soil is formed.*

The Jordan Valley is a rare exception, for it was formed by rift faulting into a great trench to form the lowest inland sink in the earth's surface.

In the course of time there developed a remarkable interdependence between vegetation and soil. For without vegetation there would be little soil, and without soil little vegetation. But when this cover of natural vegetation is cleared for any reason, for cultivation, or by fire, or by overgrazing, then the soils that were formerly protected by it are exposed to the dash of rain and the blasts of wind as never before, and a new type of erosion is brought about. We may call it accelerated erosion, or soil erosion. For on rolling and sloping land it *goes on faster than soil is formed* and means land destruction unless it is again abandoned to natural regrowth or unless appropriate measures of soil conservation are taken to save the soil under cultivation.

This is, in fact, the hazard of civilization. For soils will be cleared and cultivated to grow crops even though, in doing so, the soil is depleted and destroyed. So it becomes necessary to work out ways and means of safeguarding the soil. This is the work of the young applied science of soil and rain water conservation, and its principles apply equally to lands watered by rains as well as to lands watered by irrigation.

Lacking experimental measurements of rates of soil-losses under natural forests and natural grasses in Israel, the results of such studies made in the United States may be interesting. These measured results are computed in numbers of years it would take to erode seven inches of soil (usual depth of top soils) from gentle to moderate slopes under different kinds of cropping.

Results at the Statesville Soil Erosion Experimental Station, North Carolina, were as follows:

Kind of cropping	Years required to erode 7 inches of soil
1. Cultivated fallow land with good ground cover of forest litter.	846,000 years
2. Good grass pasture.	62,150 "
3. Cultivated land in crop rotation	110 "
4. Cultivated land in cotton year after year	40 "
5. Bare soil	18 "
(average slope of land 10 percent) (average rainfall over 35 years 1050 mm)	

Here soil is surely formed as fast as it is eroded under forest and grass; but when cultivated it is eroded faster than it is formed. The need for measures of soil conservation on cultivated land is clear.

How much erosion from the fields of Israel can be tolerated without undermining the productive capacity of the country? This is a question that calls for a practical answer and for full collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and all types of farmers.

This is the sixth of a series of articles. The others appeared on August 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29. Next week's article will examine the make-up of the soil and water conservation programme now under way in Israel.

The Director General of F.A.O., the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Mr. Binay Ranjan Sen, announced in Rome last Wednesday after a 10-day visit to Israel, in the course of his discussions of the work of the five F.A.O. specialists now collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Sen stressed the usefulness, practical and economic merits of the country as far as the value of the remarkable Transition lands of Florida, enabling typical Mediterranean crops to succeed crops of subtropical fruits. One of the most successful related ventures in the Americas South West, where yields up to 600 kilograms per dunam have been achieved, Mr. Sen said was able to offer many practical suggestions in growing these dual crops.

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DEPARTURES
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT
FROM SEPTEMBER 7 — SEPTEMBER 13

Sunday, September 7	P.A.L.	Rome, Milan, London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	El Al	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	P.A.L.	Kuwait, Calcutta, Manila
Monday, September 8	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Stockholm, Copenhagen
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	El Al	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	El Al	Manila
Tuesday, September 9	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	EASTERN	Athens, Brussels
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	S.A.S.	Stockholm
	El Al	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	El Al	Rome, London
Wednesday, September 10	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
Thursday, September 11	El Al	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Colombo, Tokyo
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	S.A.S.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
Friday, September 12	El Al	Athens, Geneva, Paris, London
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Port Said, Ismailia, Ismailia, London
	El Al	Cyprus, Istanbul
	P.A.L.	Rome, Paris, New York, Montreal
Saturday, September 13	AIR CEYLON	Nicosia, Geneva, Colombo

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday, September 9	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Fellow, September 10, s.s. GRIMANI, Naples, Piraeus, Haifa, (ADRIATICA) Greece
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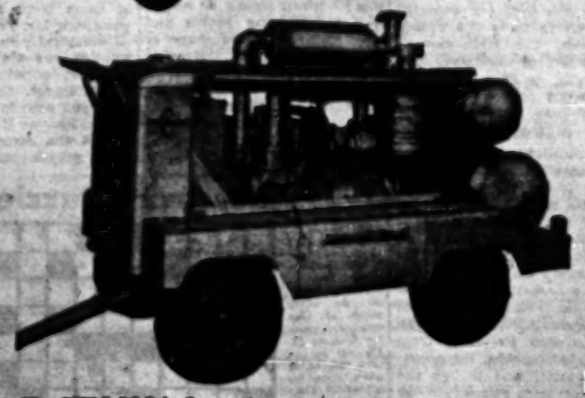

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August 31

By KENNETH HARRIS

THOSE who, like myself, listened to the speech that General Eisenhower made in New York to about 15,000 members of the American Legion (an association for ex-servicemen) felt rather uncomfortable as the General's delivery became more jerky and the sense of his speech less and less connected. The longer he spoke the flatter became his phrases, and the grimmer (so my friends tell me, for I was not in New York, and only heard him speak on the radio) became the expression on his face.

These sad happenings, which marred the General's first major campaign speech, were apparently due to the unfortunate behaviour of the teleprompter — a machine that stands a few feet from the speaker and carries over a rotating drum a much enlarged text of his speech, so that from the point of view of the huge audience looking in through the television cameras, the speaker appe. not to be reading his speech but to be looking straight out into the audience.

'Teleprompter'

The General began to read from the cunningly concealed teleprompter, but within a few sentences of the beginning he interpolated 20 or 30 words that he had only just thought of. When he had finished his interpolation and looked back to the teleprompter, he found that the man who was operating this fiendish machine from underneath the platform had apparently not heard the interpolation and had wound the text several words ahead of the point at which the General's thoughts were located. From there on it was a race, with the General running second nearly all the way.

If this teleprompter is going to become fashionable — it was used extensively at both the Republican and the Democratic Conventions in July — it is going to afford a wonderful opportunity for the opposition to queer a speaker's pitch. If, for instance, the Democrats could somehow get control of the teleprompter-engineer, by secretly insinuating a beautiful blonde beneath the stage, or by promising him the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1956, they could make a prize ass of any Republican candidate by speeding up the drum so that he could never catch up with what he had prepared himself to say. They could, possibly, drive him into a mental breakdown by speeding the drum, then by slowing it, then, as the poor devil got within a comma or two of where he ought to be, by gently speeding it up again. They could go even further, and substitute for his own text a text that would begin as his did, and then gradually turn into a speech which would give the Democratic point of view instead of the Republican. The poor speaker, of course, would not realize the difference until it was too late. Having heard several major Democratic and Republican speeches, I doubt whether his audience would ever realize the difference either.

Three to a Car

With steel up five dollars or so a ton, as a result of the shortage of steel following the recently ended steel strike, motor cars here are expected to go up in price this winter. Even so, the Government's Department of Commerce says there will be 56 million cars and lorries on the road this autumn—one for every three people in the United States.

Republicans Oiled Up

Whether they deserve it or not, it is the Democrats who will gain most political capital out of the recently released Government report on the international monopoly of the free world's oil, which is held by five American and two British-controlled firms. It was a Democratic Senator who first pressed President Truman into making the document public; and though the President had decided to do this as soon as the State Department withdrew its advice that the report be withheld in view of the Iranian situation, the credit for having secured its release goes to Senator Sparkman, the Democrat's Vice-Presidential candidate. He had seen the report as Chairman of the Senate Small Businessman's Committee, a body which tries to protect the small trader from unfair monopoly on the part of the big firms. It is the Republicans who are popularly thought to be the controllers and constructors of monopolies and cartels; and by the time of the elections on November 4, General Eisenhower may be up to his neck, if not in oil, at least in questions about it.

Druse MK's Proud Record

By GIDEON WEIGERT

"T HAMAN of Kaiser Yulia, hereby throw these beasts at you," a young Druse officer shouted in the heat of one of the battles in Northern Israel in November 1948, and suited action to word. He repeated the operation time and again, his men meanwhile storming a nearby position.

Young Hassan was only one of the hundreds of Druze volunteers who fought with the Israel Defence Army. Druze and Circassians had volunteered to aid the Haganah even before the establishment of the State. By the end of 1948, after their leaders had officially approached the Chief of Staff, they had formed their own units which helped spearhead the Israel Army's onslaught at Manara and other places in Galilee. These units distinguished themselves by their peculiar method of fighting: with a cry of warning they ran for the enemy no matter what weapons they carried, tommy gun, rifle, or just the birdshead-hilted daggers of a tribe whose Book says: "To be free, a Druse must always carry a weapon, at least a knife."

One of the Druze leaders who vitally helped the formation of these units and who as early as 1936 had cast in his lot with that of the Yishuv is Sheikh Saleh Khneifis, 40-year-old villager of Shafar Am and the only Knesset member of the "Progress and Work" list. Sheikh Saleh, whose ancestors came to Palestine from the Lebanon 500 years ago, was brought up like any other Druze youth in the traditional patriarchial environment of the Oriental village. His friendly relations with Jews date back to the outbreak of the disturbances in 1936, when he joined the Druze leader of Isfiah village on Mt. Carmel,

Personality Portrait

Sheikh Labib Abu Rukun. These two were the pioneers of a secret Jewish-Druze movement, which in the course of time rendered sound services to both communities. The movement was composed of members of Jewish settlements in the North, Haifa labour leaders and Druze chieftains who had even then decided to throw in their lot with that of the Jews.

Sheikh Saleh

Druze and Jews had much in common during the British Mandate: both were minorities and both were regarded by the Moslem majority (and the national Arab movement of the ex-Mufti in particular) as the greatest enemies of the Arab cause.

The years of disturbances found Sheikh Saleh touring the 38 Druze villages with their 17,000 inhabitants to propagate his new ideas. The Druze community, he soon felt, was split in two camps: the youngsters, many of whom accepted the idea with great enthusiasm, and others, mainly the village elders and more conservative elements, who were strongly opposed.

Towards the end of the disturbances the Arab leaders caught on to Sheikh Saleh's movement. By then they had ample proof of the part Druze villages had played in the defence of isolated Jewish settlements by supplying them with arms and information on the movement of terrorist gangs. The Mufti clique was quick to react, and a wave of terror followed. Over 40 Druze were assassinated within a short period, 11 of them, including Sheikh Saleh's father, from Shafar Am alone.

At the beginning of 1948, shortly after the U.N. partition decision, scores of Druze volunteers cooperated with the Haganah. Kaukji's occupation of Shafar Am lasted five months. The stronghold of the Arab Liberation Army was overrun by the Israel Defence Army without a single casualty due to the presence of Sheikh Saleh's men in the village. A short time later hundreds of volunteers flocked to the special Druze units of the Israel Army.

Sheikh Saleh's public activity dates back to 1950, when he first became a member of the Druze committee in Israel, a body which represented the special interests of this community before the authorities. He rarely speaks in the House preferring quiet work as a member of the Knesset committee. His main interests are the problems of the displaced Israel Arabs and their rehabilitation, and development of agriculture and communications in the Arab sector. His chief criticism is directed against the Military governorship in Galilee, which he charges, still practices the old mandatory policy of "divide and rule." He also has much to say on the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture which, he claims, because of insufficient supervision and inefficiency, undo much of the help to Arab villagers and fail to assist to the required extent.

After four years of the State, it can be said that the Druze community is loyal and cooperative. Units of Druze volunteers continue to serve in the Israel Army. With their khaki uniform and bright caps showing under black and white Khaffiyahs, these cavalry units are rendering important services along Israel's armistice lines, and in the Galilee hills where they distinguish themselves in the fight against infiltrators.

India's New Left Party

By AARAN MOORE

NEW DELHI — THE most interesting political event in India since the country's last general election is the merger just announced from Lucknow, of the Socialist Party with Acharya Kripalani's group known as K.M.P.P. which is almost entirely composed of former Congressmen who have broken away from Congress, the ruling party.

This merger will make a party which, though not numerically strong in the legislatures, has some outstanding personalities, including Jaiprakash Narain, a Socialist leader of great influence among the railwaymen and postal workers, and Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani who won a New Delhi seat in the parliamentary election against intense Congress opposition.

K.M.P.P. members had, particularly in Madras, flirted with the Communists, but the new alliance is a clear sign that the flirtation is over, for the Socialists are uncompromisingly anti-Communist. The alliance may now well be joined by many other leftist elements who have been unattached so far.

Gandhian Doctrines

Kripalani has always claimed to be a true exponent of Gandhian doctrines and alleges that Mr. Nehru and his followers have strayed far from the path laid down for Congress by Gandhi. As all the leading Socialists were also once Congressmen, this new move represents a clear hint that the opposition to Congress may consolidate along Leftists and Gandhian lines.

In Parliament, the Communists have so far failed badly. Only one or two Communist members have shown ability and many moderates who were mildly sympathetic towards the Communists after the election results, were shocked by the unashamed devotion of India's Communists to China and Russia, a devotion they displayed far more clearly than any feeling for their own countrymen. This disillusionment cannot fail to strengthen the new party which may now succeed in securing official recognition as the main opposition party in the House of the People with all the opportunities that that brings.

The Rightists, that is the ex-princes, Hindu fanatics, and big business have failed to combine. Thus the new organization which aims to stop the further fragmentation of political parties has a clear field in which to build up an alternative to Congress rule, an operation which is highly important for the successful working of democracy in India.

(OPNS)

BUMPS EXPERT LIKES IKE

TOKYO. — A JAPANESE seer carefully scrutinized the facial bumps and angles of America's two major presidential candidates and picked Dwight Eisenhower to win by a nose over his Democratic rival Adlai Stevenson next November. Dr. Ryushi Seki liked Eisenhower's "strong and large nose and fierce eyes."

Seki is a successful phrenologist — which means he makes a living judging people and their futures by the shape of their heads. The "Evening News" claimed he had successfully predicted Edward VIII's abdication and the late Franklin D. Roosevelt's decision to run for a third presidential term in 1940. (U.P.)

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1. A peaceful cooing orchard? 6. No business of? cooking fish heads. 9. Not the whole rabbit. 10. One way to cross the Channel. 11. He puts an end to a end. 14. A games start for a king. 15. Cooing like Leonardo Da Vinci? 17. In which to carry on a quiet conversation. 21. She's fresh of course. 22. [illegible] change made for a. 25. Go down to the east. 26. Middle eastern. 27. Dance given? 28. Fly at the moment? 29. Colour of a sailor's coat? 31. It doesn't make for advice? 32. Come on the carpet. 34. Agreement to cut off? 37. Three per dozen of the pack.

DOWN. — 1. Football match indeed? 2. Milk container perhaps. 3. A famous foreigner. 4. Promises. 6. This creature may lose heads and make a display. 7. Which were in olden days. 8. Distinguishes of a promising lot. 11. What a short way used to be. 12. Choral composition. 13. Character in Shakespeare? 16. Can I leave? 18. What I met at Trinity Church. 19. Can a whole regiment crowd in at it? 20. Caught perhaps. 23. Smoky kilowatt? 24. Half a tie. 25. Instrument with a rim set in it. 30. An American drink? 33. We [illegible] Adhoc to start with fundamentals. 39. Piece of ecclesiastical advice. 36. It pays dividends. 37. A visitor to the Air Force base a short 38. I've changed.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Ha-bi-ru. 4. Sad(d)-l-l. 8. A-Tom. 9. La-W. 10. Stable. 11. Cavendish. 13. Agra. 15. Mar. 16. Ascot. 17. Bride. 18. Act. 22. Pins. 23. Cross. 24. (Abel. 26. Ela. 27. A-T-6-a. 28. Cambridge. 31. Lame. 32. Ogre. 33. Tom. 34. P.A.-y. 35. Se-cret-a.

DOWN. — 1. Hamar. 2. Boat race. 3. Tale. 4. S-tone-r. 5. Saucer. 6. Dial. 7. Twinkle. 12. Vue. 14. Ram. 15. Mace. 19. Bobbie. 20. A.E.-range. 21. Staples. 24. Lad. 25. Mature. 26. Easy. 29. Ale. 30. Mend. 31. Mine.

Israel Visas In Demand

By MONTY JACOBS

MONTREAL. — RATHER shyly the young man — obviously not Jewish — walked into the Consulate General of Israel here a little while ago. He said he would like to go to Israel. The man, a Japanese Canadian — 29-year-old Thomas Sakamoto — was taken in to see the Israel Vice-Consul, Mr. Herman Aynor.

"I want to see Israel," Mr. Sakamoto said. "I think I'd like to settle there."

"What's your job?" Mr. Aynor inquired.

"I'm a chicken sexer," the visitor announced.

Chicken sexing, Mr. Aynor ascertained, is a highly skilled occupation in which Japanese specialize. He also knew that such experts are few and far between in Israel. Mr. Aynor assured Mr. Sakamoto that he would be very welcome and could have a visa to Israel whenever he wished. The sexer, who has a guaranteed 95 per cent accuracy in his work, has to complete a contract with the Department of Agriculture in Prince Edward Island. When that's over, he'll sail for Israel and will probably find on arrival that his path is strewn with chicken feathers.

Seamen's Plea

Somewhat different was the application recently received from 19 men calling themselves "International Seamen."

The men, held in Montreal Immigration Detention Offices for jumping ship and other reasons, wrote that they had read "with great interest and enthusiasm, the greatest news in history — Israel extends naturalization."

The sailors, awaiting deportation from Canada, then pledged themselves to "abide by the laws of Israel and the privileges extended to us." Natives of 13 countries — including Holland, Mexico, Australia, Sweden and Italy — the men listed seven religious denominations among themselves. Their plan to try to get Israel papers went on the rocks, however, because of the Citizenship Law provision to the effect that no foreign national can acquire citizenship before actually settling in Israel.

The warden of the detention barracks thought that perhaps one of the signatories had been serious in his petition. "The others? Oh, maybe they sympathised with him or just signed the paper because they'd nothing better to do."

Radio Review

Guests at the 'Mike'

Last week's 'Guests Before the Microphone' was enlivened by the presence of the Head of the Government's Information Services in the role of interviewer. Mr. Moshe Pearlman handled the job vigorously and brought to it an element of personality sadly lacking in many of the more regular participants.

The basic idea of 'Guests Before the Microphone' is a good one. Unfortunately, in practice, the feature falls into a pattern and the stylized approach never gets beyond superficialities.

Last week's interview, for example, was with a member of the Bond Drive mission. The previous week, in the same programme, there had been another interview with a Bond Drive leader and both of them were asked similar questions. Mr. Pearlman started confidently in Hebrew and English and then coming to his first question asked the Bond leader, "Tell me what have you seen in Israel?" The Bond leader, it seemed, had visited the same places that most guests before the microphone had visited, and he had been similarly impressed. 'And how do we measure up to American standards?' The compliment had been fished for and was duly forthcoming. 'What do Israelis feel about the Bond Drive?' This produced a pungent and legitimate retort that not enough is known in this country about the Bond Drive and more should be done to educate the Israelis as to its implications. 'And what do the Jews in America think about the Bond Drive?' This produced a rapid-fire bond selling speech which left Mr. Pearlman muttering 'Quite' and presumably reaching for his cheque-book.

Monotonous Series

Now, by and large, this was a good interview and would make excellent material for a broadcast in the United States. Over Kol Yisrael, it suffered from being the latest in a rather monotonous series. It is quite true that the Israel public does not appreciate the sweat and toil that goes into selling Bonds and raising Funds in the United States. But a good feature on the subject would reach more people than this series of interviews broadcast in foreign languages with a two-minute summary in Hebrew.

It might be advisable to broadcast 'Guests Before the Microphone' once in two weeks or once a month — or even to drop it, leaving the major visiting firemen for the Newsreel. The diminution of pressure would lead to an increase in selectivity. People should be asked to talk about themselves, their work and their story. All we learnt about last week's Bond leader was that he was young and had raised a lot of money; but it may have been of interest to hear about his career and how he sets about the practical task of selling Bonds. There should also be an absolute ban on the questions 'How long have you been in Israel?' 'What have you seen here?' and 'Could you tell the listeners your impressions of your visit?'

Among the rest of last week's programmes I particularly enjoyed Yechiel Shimoni serving up another delightful feature — this time on ancient nutrition. The idea was original and the presentation masterly. Shimoni Ribbo's dialogue between Negev history researcher and the newest settlement of seeking archaeology redisphoenix. It was an improvement over the previous programme in the series as it was less dokumentary and more entertainment and natural.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES. Melody story edited by Michael Chad (today at 4.30). Feature on Radio (Monday at 9). Violin session by Dr. Isaacy and Hindemith (Monday at 9.30). Israel and Middle East Oil (Second Programme Thursday at 5.30). The Kan-Tzi story (Thursday at 8.40).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 457 M., HAIFA: 260 M., TEL AVIV: 434, 31.5 & 422 M.

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (Summary 8.30 a.m.), 7.30, 12.30, 1.30, 6.15 (4.15 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 1.15 & 4.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.55 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.40 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Requests Programme. Soloists. Choirs & Orchestras. 7.00 Variety (R). 7.00 Programme for Youngsters. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Israel Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert. Works by Lully, Bach, Haydn & Schubert. 10.50 "Tunes of Israel" (R). 11.30 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.30 Light Music (R). 9.00 Israel Songs. 9.30 Morning Concert. Works by Gluck-Mozart, Handel, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Schumann, Brahms, Rubinstein, Debussy, Ravel, Bloch. 10.30 Literary Causerie. 11.00 Concert Hall: Works by Sessions & Mahler. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Voices from the Ziyonli. 1.45 Concert Recordings (R). 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Organ. 5.00 Variety (R). 7.00 Programme for Youngsters. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Music. 7.40 Quartet by the Sisters. 8.00 Cello Recital. 8.30 Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading. 9.00 Sports. 9.40 News and "Hayarkon." 9.54 "Melavah Malka." 9.30 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

463, 220, 317, 41.5 M.

English News 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French 2.02 p.m.

Tuesday 4.00 p.m. Works by Mary Lavery. 4.45 Talk (R). 5.00 Programme for Youngsters. 5.30 Close Down.

Wednesday 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time (R). 4.45 Pro-Classical Music (R). 5.00 Reading. 5.20 Legends. 5.50 Children's Hour. 6.30 Folk Dances (R). 6.15 Close Down.

Red Sea Legends (25.5 M.): 11.15 p.m. Reading & Legends. 11.30 Legends in Jewish Literature. 11.45 "Close Up." Youngsters 11.45 Programme Highlights. 11.50 The Radio Quiz. 12.30 Behind the News. 11.40 Melavah Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.6, 216, 225 & 239 M.): 4.10 Opening. 4.15 Bible Reading. 4.45 Friday Night Concert: Works by Haydn. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.00 News. 8.40 Over the World of Music. 9.00 The Camp Dances. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by N. Popular. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 News. 8.40 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programmes 9-9.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.)

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (32.90 & 19.42 M.): 7.30 p.m. News. 7.50 News Talk. 7.55 British Affairs. Tomorrow 7.30 News. 7.40 Jewish Affairs. 7.45 Current Rep.

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Kindergartens in Israel

By NOAH NARDI Ph.D. Director,

Department of Reformms and Research, Ministry of Education and Culture.

Happy youngsters from a village kindergarten in the Jerusalem hills.

THE kindergarten, more than other educational institutions in Israel have a multiple purpose: besides fulfilling their own educational function they served and will continue for a long time to serve education by encouraging and implanting the use of Hebrew among the children and parents hailing from diverse countries and cultures. Dealing with children at their most impressionable age, the kindergartens have had a primary task in bringing into the homes of young children not only the language but also songs, stories, and dances characteristic of the country. The kindergarten has an economic justification as well, since the percentage of working mothers in the country is unusually high. This is especially true of the collective and cooperative settlements where every mother has a definite task assigned to her which she could not perform unless she is freed from the responsibility for the physical and educational care of her children.

Since the thirties the Israel kindergartens have been following rather closely the development of the nursery movement in the United States and adapted many of its practices, as well as equipment.

The percentage of children attending kindergartens is close to seventy and is many times higher than that in any other country. All five-year-old children are obligated by law to enrol in kindergartens and it is expected that this law will soon be extended to include four-year-olds as well.

The inclusion of the five-year-olds in the compulsory education law does not require their transfer from kindergarten premises to pre-school classes. They continue to attend their respective kindergartens which are maintained as independent units and are housed in separate compounds.

The children are grouped according to ages. In the cities and larger settlements the number of children, in the five- and four-year-old classes, are crowded and often exceed the Ministry's regulations of 35, 30 and 25 for the age groups of five, four and three respectively. In the small rural communities and communal settlements where there are fewer children of kindergarten age levels the groups are smaller, mixed and include very often first grade children, as well.

Five-Hour Day

The length of a kindergarten day is usually five hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. In the cities, all day kindergartens, from 7.00 or 8.00 in the morning to 4.30 in the afternoon, are maintained for children of working mothers or from broken homes. These kindergartens are maintained either by municipalities or various women's organizations. Mothers bring their children there on the way to work and pick them up on the way from work. The children are well cared for. They get three meals a day, have their noon rest and receive hygienic and medical attention from resident kindergarten nurses and an attending physician.

The staff in the all day kindergartens consists usually of two kindergartners and one assistant per each group of 35 children with a full time cook in charge of the kitchen.

In the communal settlement, where the kindergarten is children's home in the full sense of the word, the size of the groups is much smaller and rarely exceeds twenty children. The kindergartners are usually members of the kibbutz and their working day is from seven to eight hours.

Nine out of ten kindergartens are public institutions maintained by local authorities and various women's organizations. The Ministry allocates grants for the five-year-olds covered by the Compulsory Education Law. It also subsidizes four-year-old classes and maintains kindergartens in immigrant and Arab settlements having no local authority or no provisions of taxing for educational purposes.

Ministry Supervision

All public kindergartens are under the direct supervision of the Ministry through its department of kindergartens. This department together with a staff of consultants supervise all administrative as well as educational affairs. Along with other types of schools, kindergartens, too, are subdivided into four trends: General, Labour, Mizrahi, and Agudah.

Private kindergartens are comparatively few here, mostly in the cities and larger colonies. They are owned and maintained through modest tuition fees, by trained kindergartners who, too, are members of the National Association of Kindergarten-Teachers — an affiliate of the Israel Teachers Association.

Following the establishment of the State, kindergarten enrolment more than kept pace with the rapid growth of the educational system. In a period of less than four years the number of kindergartens increased greatly; their teaching personnel grew from 606 to 2,164 and enrolment expanded from 15,695 to 59,525 children or about 20 per cent of the total school enrolment of 310,000.

This unprecedented growth brought with it many problems which the Ministry is now trying to solve, such as lack of teachers, buildings, equipment and supplies.

Dressing for Television

By Dorothy McCardle

WOMEN have learned a lot about clothes from Chicago's two big political conventions.

It may sound frivolous, but, actually, these tips on dress are just as important to their future before that all-seeing eye, television, as are grease paint and costume to an actor.

Women have discovered here that there is a special technique in looking glamorous before the relentless gaze of the camera. And some of them are not too happy about how they looked when they made unexpected debuts on the floor or the platform of the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

The big money woman of the land, Georgia Neese Clark, first woman Treasurer of the U.S., chose her dress and her jewellery "as carefully as her words on the afternoon she spoke to the Democrats.

"Television and the news cameras can steal a woman's glamour before she knows it!" said the astute Georgia who was here as a national committee woman from her home state of Kansas.

Now, about her dress. There seem to be two schools of thought about whether a light or a dark dress beams better to that watchful audience in the home-town living room. Georgia likes lighter clothes.

But, and this will surprise you, she did not wear a new dress for her big speech.

"I wore a grey dress which I have worn before when I have spoken," she explained. "I feel comfortable in that dress. It's like a friend. And above all, when a woman talks publicly she should not be clothes-conscious."

Originally, that grey silk dress, cut along simple and slimming lines, had white collars and cuffs. But white glares in the eye of the beholder. So Mrs. Clark substituted pink collars and cuffs for the occasion.

Since bright, glittering jewellery makes a glitter on TV, too, the only item of personal adornment chosen by Mrs. Clark was a pair of pale pink earrings.

Nancy Kefauver, wife of the Senator from Tennessee, says she learned the hard way what clothes can do to a woman on television. When she came to Chicago, she brought along a wardrobe of high-necked gowns for her TV appearance.

Last spring, when Nancy spoke in Washington before the Women's National Press Club, she wore a most attractive dinner gown which from the shoulder line to the neck was of transparent chiffon. Nancy wasn't happy about how that high-necked gown gave her a strapless look on TV. In her pictures the high neck of chiffon was not merely transparent — it was invisible.

"From now on," she said, "I'm making a special study of how clothes look to the camera's eye, not to the naked eye."

NANA

THE SWAN LINE

Cartoon in The POST by Yigael Gardosi

The Age Of Elizabeth

By Allan A. Michie

LONDON. — QUEEN Victoria always contended that women were unsuited for sovereign; that it was a task for men. "I am every day more convinced," she wrote, "that we women, if we are to be good women, feminine and amiable and domestic, are not fitted to reign." Queen Elizabeth II, who has inherited most of Victoria's adamantine qualities, is not troubled at the end of the first six months of her own reign by her great-great-grandmother's doubts about the frailties of her sex. A remarkably self-possessed young woman, she stepped into her exciting triple role as Queen, wife and mother with a confidence that has amazed her Ministers, her Court advisers, her family and her friends.

Although thrust up to the throne in tragic circumstances, years sooner than she expected, the new Queen came to her job better prepared for her high responsibilities, more knowledgeable about world events and better versed in the problems of her people than any sovereign of modern times. During a fifteen-year apprenticeship, her education was planned to prepare her for the great burden of her office. Overlapping this formal preparation was the most valuable training of all—the friendly guidance of her father, who initiated her into the inner workings of the monarchy and increasingly took her into his confidence.

Working Day

In mastering the official business of the Crown, however, she had much to learn and it is to this job that she now devotes the largest share of her heavy daily schedule.

Her mornings are devoted to a careful reading of the London papers, conferences with her secretaries about her engagements and mail and a series of audiences which go on until lunchtime. Her afternoons are filled with more appointments, more state papers and her private business affairs. Official duties have cut heavily into her domestic life, but she religiously sets aside two periods each day to romp and play with her children.

Once each week, generally at 6:30 P. M. each Tuesday, Elizabeth receives Prime Minister Winston Churchill for an hour's discussion. Constitutionally the young Queen is bound to take Churchill's advice, but Elizabeth is not content with generalities. The young Queen is determined to know the details and the reasons behind Government decisions taken in her name.

When she came to the throne, Britons were inclined to hope that the new Queen would usher in a twentieth-century Elizabethan Age. Elizabeth II was viewed as if she combined the magical qualities of the legendary King Arthur with the heroic inspiration of Elizabeth I. This wishful emotion has now evaporated. In its place is a more sober public appraisal of Elizabeth II as a good Queen, a gracious Queen possessed of most of the virtues and a good many of the attributes that go to make a successful sovereign in the modern British concept of the monarchy.

Reprinted from the "New York Times."

Pen Friends

ANYONE between the ages of 16-25 who would like an Australian penfriend should please write to me. My interests include radio, music, sports, films, stamps, bees, and many things in general. David Brown, Box 115, G.P.O., West Stream, L. Race and History.

One World for Children

DATA resulting from study of the first Children's International Summer Village, held in Cincinnati last summer, are still being analyzed. Meanwhile, certain basic conclusions have already been drawn from this experiment, in which a group of 58 children, from nine countries, speaking seven languages, successfully merged into a homogeneous if temporary, community. As summarized by Dr. Doris Twitchell-Allen, founder and general chairman of Children's International Summer Villages Inc., writing in "Educational Leadership":

"First of all we learned that eleven-year-old children, boys and girls in equal number, can travel thousands of miles from their homes, remain away as long as four weeks, and live happily in one camp with as many as nine different nationalities and seven languages. This was possible even though only about a third of the children had a language in common...

Friends First

"We learned how much easier it was for children than for adults to make friends quickly... When two delegations of children first met, there was a surging of the two groups toward one another without any thought of nationalities; they were just children.

"It was otherwise with the adults. One Danish delegate said: 'When I learned that I had been chosen as a delegate, I began to work on myself to be ready to meet the Germans; I had not met one since the War and did not know how I would behave'... Adults were aware of and somewhat hampered by differences in manner of eating. It seemed important to discuss these differences and understand them before proceeding with committee work to plan for future Villages. With the children, no evidence of awareness of these overt cultural differences was noted. The children just ate together with common enjoyment.

"Children of this age can make close friendships without a common language. They can learn skills of crafts, sports and swimming from counsellors who speak only one language. They can transmit business in council meetings even in seven languages, waiting for one remark to be translated six times before a reply is given. In singing, the whole camp went through printed folk songs of the nine nations, changing from one language to another without hesitation —from French to Spanish, to English, to German, to Danish, and so on. As one boy said: 'I discovered that we think alike even though we speak differently'.

Self-Communication

"Within two days of arrival, the children were exchanging coins and other objects, even in the absence of a common language. Sometimes one of their group would translate. Often gestures were used. In any case, children did not run to the two counsellors who could speak several languages for translation. Children usually handled communication among themselves.

"Food habits are not a stumbling block at this age. We admit that this finding is contrary to expectations. Whereas on the first three days the children ate cautiously, accepting small servings and emptying food before playing it in their mouths, and whereas they did not drink milk at first, by the fourth day they were all eating the usual fare of children in any United States camp group. Within the first week, the milk order was tripled.

"Children of eleven can readily grasp the concept of one world. For example, when a discussion of future plans came up in a Children's Council meeting, the children made such remarks as 'Next year we should have all countries of the world', and 'I will tell my friends and they will tell theirs until all around the world...'"

(UNESCO)

New Anti-Insect Compounds

WASHINGTON. — AMERICAN scientists are using new phosphorus compounds to help plants protect themselves against insects. Some plants are able to protect themselves naturally. The flowers, leaves, or roots of others are used to manufacture insecticides. Still other plants, like the Venus flytrap, snap shut on flies, spiders, beetles and ants.

Now scientists are devising a new attack on insect pests. They feed the new phosphorus compounds into the stems and leaves of plants. This enables the plants to kill insects feeding on them. For example, roses and erysanthemums by taking these new insecticides into their sap streams protect themselves against such sucking insects as aphids and mites. The pests, after ingesting juice from the plants, are killed by "systemic" poisoning.

Such insecticides, scientists feel, may be selective because they kill injurious chewing and sucking insects, but do not harm beneficial bugs. In recent experiments, some of the new phosphorus compounds have killed a high percentage of aphids, but few of the ladybugs that feed on the aphids.

First Tests

Two new phosphorus compounds, Systox and Metacide, already are available for experimental purposes. In tests they have controlled greenbugs on small grains. One application protects plants for several weeks. As little as ¼ pound per acre (28g per hectare) gives excellent results. The chemicals are sprayed on the foliage or applied directly to the roots.

British scientists have demonstrated that phosphorus compounds are absorbed better from the under surfaces of the leaves than from the upper sides. Light is also essential. Plants take up little of the insecticide if kept in the dark. Research with radioactive compounds at the U.S. Department of Agriculture has shown that systemic insecticides enter the sap stream of the plant and move up the stem from the roots or lower leaves to the upper leaves and buds. They do not move down the stem from upper to lower leaves or from the leaves to the roots.

While highly effective as insect killers, the new chemicals are dangerous to handle. Therefore, care will be used in releasing the systemic insecticides to the public. At first the new insecticides will be used on garden flowers and non-food crops, Department of Agriculture scientists say. Their use may later extend to cotton, which is both a food and fiber crop.

USIS

Music While You Work

By Gay Pauley

DO the dishes with a little Johann Strauss in the background. You'll find it makes the job faster and more fun.

At least that's the finding in a dishpan survey conducted in Philadelphia. One hundred housewives and one lonely husband participated in the musical test.

The women and the one man spent three successive nights washing dishes to music. On the first night, they listened only to peppy tunes; the second was given to slow, waltz tunes; the third night, they had a "longhair" session.

The women reported the music affected their work, much the same as industry has found harmony relieves monotony on the assembly line.

Work to Tempo

More than half of the women found they worked with the tempo, speeding up their motions with bebop; slowing down with Beethoven.

One housewife reported:

"You need something snappy like 'A Guy Is a Guy' for stacking them. The 'Blue Danube' is good for glasses and silverware, and a rousing polka helps in scouring pans."

Did they find that music improved their "emotional attitude" toward doing dishes?

"Definitely," some of the women reported. "It keeps our minds off a miserable chore."

A good 50 per cent said "Nothing can improve our emotional attitude at dishwashing time."

Dishes Stack Up

Most women everywhere understand this attitude. The testers estimated that from Maine to California, the average woman spends too much time doing dishes, and in 30 years washes a stack twice as high as the Empire State building—tons of plates, cups, glasses, pots and pans.

Three-fourths of the women found music helped relieve general housework fatigue.

"I'll take a nap instead," said one stubborn female.

"Music just puts me to sleep," said another.

Only 13 per cent of the women reported the music had a jarring effect.

"The most soothing thing I can think of is quiet," said one mother of four boys.

Sixty-eight per cent of the women preferred to listen to the waltz or semi-classical type of music. Next in order were popular tunes, Latin-American rhythms, and heavy classical.

U.P.

HOUSEWIVES' CONGRESS

By Diana Strode

LONDON. — MORE than 1,000 housewives from some 30 different countries will meet at the international congress on home economics which is to be held next summer at Edinburgh, Scotland.

The congress is being sponsored by the education departments of the United Kingdom in consultation with the International Working Committee and La Federation Internationale De L'enseignement Menager, whose headquarters are at Freibourg, Switzerland.

The aim of the congress is to bring together all who are interested in home economics and its theme is "home economics at the service of life —its contribution to individual and social progress." The sponsors believe that the efficient running of a home needs intelligence, commonsense, imagination and the capacity every now and then to question the value of established routine.

All members of the family have a part to play, not only the mothers, in checking the present trend away from home life and the congress hopes to stress the contribution which household science has to make to the general education and development of the child. One of the main objects of the congress is to bring about a better understanding of the need for the study of home economics.

The official languages of the congress will be English, French and German and the sessions will be held in the buildings of Edinburgh University.

Going To Town With Eggplant

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

I just don't ask prices anymore at the greengrocers: if I did we would have a straight diet of eggplant (which could be rather interesting at that) for its price is a bargain, the only real bargain I know of today. Here are but a few of the 101 eggplant recipes which every young bride should know in Israel.

By the way, some housewives salt the eggplant and then put a weight on to squeeze out the liquid before frying. I have never been able to figure this out, and see no advantage in taste or texture in this system. If you have your sliced eggplant dry, or coated with a batter or dipped in flour and powdered egg mixture — (as well as follow the usual rule of the fat being VERY hot in the pan) — you should get eggplant steaks that are not greasy at all, but are fleshy, crisp on the outside too, and a delight to make a main dish of. Fried eggplant should be served at once, piping hot. You can season it with a little grated cheese, or tomato sauce (highly spiced with garlic) or French mustard.

Devilled Eggplant

2 eggplants, 1 tbsp. onion juice (just grate the onion fine), 1 tbsp. lemon juice or vinegar, 1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce (optional), 1 cup dry breadcrumbs, 1 tsp. salt, ½ tsp. pepper, 4 tbsp. powdered egg, 2 cups milk, 2 tbsps. flour, 2 tbsps. margarine.

Peel and cut up eggplants. Soak in salt water ½ hour. Steam or cook until soft. Mash up and add onion juice, Worcestershire sauce and seasonings. Make a sauce of margarine, flour and milk and egg powder. Add eggplant mixture last and bake in wonder pot.

Stuffed Eggplant

1 medium eggplant, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ cup chopped peanuts (or other nuts), ½ tsp. pepper, 2 tbsp. chopped parsley, 1 tbsp. onion juice, 1 egg, fresh or powdered, 2 tbsps. melted margarine.

Cook eggplant in boiling water until tender. Cut in half, crosswise. Scoop out centre, leaving shell about ½ inch thick. Sprinkle shell with salt. Mash removed portion, combining with nuts, pepper, parsley, onion juice and well-beaten egg. Heap shells with stuffing. Place in greased baking dish and bake in moderate oven about one hour. Baste several times with ¼ cup water combined with 2 tbsps. melted margarine. At table, cut each half lengthwise, serving four persons.

Mock Mushrooms

Eggplants without the seed section should be cut with a circular melon cutter. Fry lightly in margarine with chopped onion. You can scramble egg powder into this or serve the mock mushrooms as they are with a tomato sauce.

Eggplant Marinade

Grill the eggplant on an open flame. Remove the charred skin and let the juice drain out of the vegetable. Put into a bowl. Salt and add finely chopped garlic. Cover with vinegar. This makes a refreshing appetiser or side dish on a cold plate.

Eggplant Salad

Grill the eggplant as above. Chop up well. Add diced peppers and gambas and tomatoes, parsley or dills. Season with salt, pepper and garlic or chopped onion. Dress with mayonnaise. Serve cold.

Creole Eggplant

1 eggplant, Salt and pepper, Flour, 3 cups fat, Chopped onion, 2 cup fat, cups tomatoes, ½ cup cream, Grated yellow cheese (optional).

Pare and slice eggplant. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Fry in fat and drain. Now fry onion; add tomato sauce and water. Heat; season with salt and pepper. Arrange eggplant, tomato mixture and cheese in alternate layers in greased baking dish. Bake in moderate oven 30 minutes. Yellow cheese is preferred, but you can mix with cottage cheese or even use plain cottage cheese.

Eggplant Bechamel

1 eggplant, White sauce, Ripe olives, Yellow cheese (optional).

Boil eggplant. Drain. Place in greased baking dish. Combine sauce and olives; pour over eggplant. Top with cheese. Bake in moderate oven.

Mousaka (A Greek Dish)

The Greeks use a grated cheese called *Kefalotori* with this dish, but for purposes of *kashrut* and austerity, you'll find the following version, with your meat ration, just as nice.

3 cubes chopped meat, 3 medium onions chopped fine, 2 cups chopped tomatoes, 2 eggplants medium, 1 tbsp. chopped parsley, 2 tbsps. margarine, 2 eggs, fresh or powdered, 6 tbsps. bread crumbs, ½ cup red wine, fish, and pepper.

Brown onion and meat in part of the margarine. Add parsley, tomatoes, wine, salt and pepper and cook on low flame until liquid is absorbed. Set aside to cool, then add eggs, 3 tbsps. bread crumbs. Mix well. Season to taste. While this is being prepared, slice eggplants. Fry each in margarine. Sprinkle bottom of pan with bread crumbs, then place a layer of eggplants over this. Cover with meat mixture, then another layer of eggplant and so on, with eggplant on the top. Top with tomato sauce and bake.

A Tournament Hand
By JERUSALEMITE

The above hand cropped up in the first round of the individual tournament played in Tel Aviv on August 17.

North opened with a club, South called a heart and North bid a spade; South put in two diamonds, and North raised to three diamonds.

This last call gave South his game bid. He had a three-loser hand opposite a partner who had found three constructive bids. Crediting him with at least two of the three spades must be needed, South climbed all the way to six diamonds.

North had obviously overdone by a bit—two no-trumps would have been the correct answer after South's two diamonds. But South was lucky to begin with. West made a "protective" opening lead of a club, and declarer could immediately discharge both his spade losers on dummy's top clubs. He next called for dummy's diamond heart; East went up with the ace and switched to spades.

Now South seemed to have plain sailing. He ruffed a spade, tested the trump situation, by playing the king from his own hand and continued with a heart. This figured to be the safest play. If hearts split 3-3 or 4-2, dummy was free to ruff; but if either opponent held five hearts, there would be no other way making the contract.

Well, hearts did break 3-3, with West holding the length. But it so happened that East had the crucial ten of diamonds and just managed to over-ruff dummy's eight-spot.

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BLACK SHIRTS AND RED TIES

By CECIL SPRIGGE

THE BREAKAWAY FROM THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY IN 1950, OF TWO IMPORTANT COMMUNIST DEPUTIES, CUCCHI AND MAGNANI, HAS MADE NO VISIBLE DENT IN THE PATTERN OF ITALIAN POLITICS. IN THE ROME MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS LAST MAY, A LIST OF CANDIDATES OF SIMILAR POLITICAL COLOUR TO THE TWO REBELS GOT ONLY 1,900 VOTES. BUT THE ITALIAN NOVELIST, IGNAZIO SILONE, WHO IS VERY WELL KNOWN OUTSIDE ITALY AND WHO HIMSELF WAS A close counsellor of the Communist "heretics" just after they broke away has put the tale of a breach with Communism into the form of a novel.

Silone, with his novel *Fontamara*, originally published in English (he was already 30 years ago a political exile from Italy) did much to destroy the prestige of Mussolini's Fascism in the English-speaking world. The novel described, under a thin disguise, conditions of peasant life on a vast south-central Italian estate, the tyrannical domination by all-powerful landlordism. Against that real, or anyway realistic, background it portrayed the antics of Fascism which pretended to give a revolutionary and mystical leadership to the people, but in practice formed a single block with the landlords.

Italian Peasants

The second of Silone's political novels, "Bread and Wine," published before the war, was also set in the Abruzzi countryside. It contained, however, less depiction of popular types and public conditions, and more probing of the soul of those exceptional men who conceive a vocation to redeem their fellows, without clearly seeing by what agency they hope to do it — whether by politics, revolution, religion, or philosophy. It was evident that Silone, educated at a priests' school and then active from adolescence as a Communist conspirator, had an elusive personal ideal which fitted in ill with any dogmatic system. Recently, he has told his own story as a "renegade" from Communism, in autobiographical terms and he now gives us a fictional picture of the postwar stresses in Italian Communism, in "A Handful of Blackberries."

The scene of this latest novel is laid as usual in Central Italian mountain country where, far from big cities and main communications, the peasants and even the market townsmen cannot make head or tail of the string of events starting with the first overthrow of Fascism, and going on to the change of sides in the last war. Through various accidents the whole countryside finds itself obliged to become Communist, that is, to wear red ties instead of black shirts. "The Party has changed its name and has a new marching tune" is how the change appears to the ordinary man.

(Communism, it has to be recalled, still dominates the local government of great stretches of rural central Italy).

Fascist Turns Communist

In the market town of the area, one of the former prominent Fascists slips easily enough into a similar post in the Communist Party. He is a harmless and spineless mild profiteer. What worries him is that his Communist superior, Rocco, treats him with contempt.

Rocco is a hard-bitten former theological student, now freshly back from years of political exile and prison. He careers round the region with a jeep and a pistol forcing the local Communists to drop romantic tomfoolery and do a serious job as political dictators. At pistol-point he compels a group of horse-thieves established in a farm house at a mountain pass, who have proclaimed themselves Communists and set up a Soviet, to quit this nonsense and to toe the prosaic party line. He carries off from them an Austrian refugee girl and marries her.

But now the home H.Q. of the Communist Party begins to be inundated with reports of complaints against Rocco. A Party grand inquisitor arrives: the ex-Fascist dignitary trembling, is made to report against Rocco, even the Austrian girl is tricked into doing so. The fact is that the Party wants to come to a behind-the-scenes arrangement with the local landlord-in-chief, and Rocco has been dishing the deal.

Rocco, outlawed by the Party, goes about in peril of his life, but round him there collects a group of genuine old political exiles and gaol-birds who share his ideals and his intellectual ruthlessness. Rocco also renews his boyish friendship with a fellow-pupil at the priests' college who has become himself a local priest. The two find their ideal to be not so different.

Of Rocco the priest says that he had had one of the most unmistakeable of all calls to enter the service of God, but had taken another way. We take leave of this group of unquiet souls with the horse-thieves' farm having become their stronghold and refuge.

Whatever the judgment may be on Silone's new novel as a work of art, as a tale it is certainly exciting. As an interpretation of recent political history in Italy, it is illuminating. As the delineation of a frame of mind, it is anarchically heroic.

(OPNS)

THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S ART
Drying fishing nets at Lake Kinneret. Photo by Braun

FAR EASTERN TROUBLE SPOT

REPORT FROM FORMOSA. By H. Maclear Bate. Eyre & Spottiswoode. London. 210 pp. 16/-.

By ANDREW BOYD

The island of Formosa, like many other parts of the Far East, has a long history of domination by its greater neighbours. It was incorporated in the Manchu Empire in 1683 and remained Chinese until acquired by Japan in 1895. After the second world war the Chiang Kai Shek government in China took over the island and it became a refuge and later a base for Chiang's nationalist troops when they were ousted from the mainland by the Communists. Although the Japanese peace treaty has now been signed, no further steps have been taken so far to settle Formosa's ultimate fate.

In the meantime, as Mr. Bate shows us, despite the island's value as a link in the vital chain of Pacific defence posts its position is an equivocal one and capable of becoming a source of embarrassment to the Western powers. On an indigenous population of eight million there have descended about a million refugees from Communist China, an army of 500,000 and a fair-sized and well-equipped navy. The morale of these forces is high and they are now training ceaselessly for the day when they can try to retake their homeland. Although the author's sympathies are on the whole pro-nationalist he is understandably less sanguine about this prospect than were those high-ranking officers and officials whom he interviewed — in particular as one might expect, Chiang himself, who though reticent about everything else was determined on this point. And to the object of "The Great Return" almost 70 per cent of Formosa's annual revenue is being devoted, there is a numerous and active secret police and a system of political commissars under the direction of the Generalissimo's eldest son and a controlled if not censored press.

Sound Economy

On the positive side, however, Mr. Bate found Formosa's economic position very favourable. The island is self-supporting in foodstuffs and exports considerable quantities of rice, sugar and tea. Its natural resources include coal, oil, aluminium and the greater part of the world's supply of camphor, and under Japanese occupation it was provided with good roads, railways, airfields and ports. Land reform and the rebuilding of industries damaged during the war are being financed largely through American Mutual Security aid.

A Second Korea

No doubt this economic prosperity makes the position of the Formosan people themselves less hard to bear, but according to the author they appear to contemplate the future with a good deal of fatalism. They have had three centuries of "foreign" rule and while their feelings of national pride have as yet no focal point there is a noticeable lack of enthusiasm for Chinese rule of any political complexion or for becoming a trust territory under the United Nations. The outcome of the present confused situation is for the time being impossible to foresee but it does not appear to hold much prospect of self-determination for the Formosans. Perhaps the most they can hope for is that their island will not become a second Korea.

As a result of war-time contacts with the Chinese Nationalists, Mr. Bate was in a position to see a great deal in Formosa which would have been denied to the ordinary correspondent, and he tells his story well. It is not on the whole a pleasant one, but as an integral if minor aspect of the international scene, it deserves study.

TRAITS OF THE NATIONS

THE CHARACTER OF PEOPLES. By André Siegfried. Cape. London. 192 pp. 12/6.

The game of national characteristics is a dangerous one to play but one in which we are all liable to take part at some time or other. One only has to think of the worst of the popular conceptions or misconceptions by which one was led in one's youth to believe that the Americans were an immature and the French an immoral people, the Italians cowardly and the Dutch dull; and so on *ad infinitum*, or at any rate *ad nauseam*. The only redeeming feature of this rather distressing, if mild, form of xenophobia is the knowledge that one's own people are held in equal contumely by those whom they so lightheartedly slander in this way.

The trouble is that, as is the case with most generalizations, anything we say about the people of a country as a whole may contain a germ of truth but certainly not the entire truth. That this is so even amongst the wisest of us is amply demonstrated by M. André Siegfried in his lively and delightful new book "The Character of Peoples". His generalizations are different and more charitable than those of the man in the street —the Latin peoples are realistic, the French ingenious, the English tenacious, the Germans disciplined, the Russians mystical, and the Americans dynamic—but they are generalizations nonetheless and one can hardly wait to disagree with him in whole or in part on many points. Surely Latins are something less than realistic in, for instance, politics? And the French some thing more than ingenious in their arts? Again, the English are certainly tenacious and the Russians mystical, but are these their outstanding national qualities? In one's more acid moods one feels that self-satisfied and servile might be equally appropriate. There seems less to cavil at in the author's choice of outstanding German and American characteristics, but that is merely a personal opinion.

So far as the European countries are concerned, M. Siegfried analyses in detail the effect of history, politics, geography and climate on the evolution of their national character. While he emphasises the differences between the Celtic and Nordic strains and between the northerners and southerners in each country, he does not give enough value to the differences which have evolved between social classes in European society. England, where the upper, middle and lower classes still admire and cultivate very different virtues, is an obvious case in point, but far from the only one.

Mental Conformity

M. Siegfried is at his best when analysing American characteristics, partly one imagines because their origins are easily traceable and well defined. He believes that the United States is falling a prey in a less extreme form to the conformity and mental standardization which has already overwhelmed the Soviet Union. This is a bleak prospect and one which is not much mitigated by the author's somewhat faintly expressed hope that the smaller countries of the world may in some unspecified way escape such regimentation.

As has already been indicated, M. Siegfried is likely to provoke a good deal of controversy as he deals politely but firmly with our favourite opinions and misapprehensions about ourselves and our neighbours. In spite of this, few of his readers can fail to enjoy the charm and wit of his attractive personality as it is revealed in "The Character of Peoples".

B. A.

No Bouquets for Benes

THE BREAK-UP OF CZECH DEMOCRACY. By Otto Friedmann. Gollancz. London. 175 pp. 9/6.

It is difficult to recapture the mood with which we viewed events five years ago. Other things seemed important then, other hopes, other fears; above all it is difficult to expel the knowledge and understanding that we have earned in five years from our minds. Mr. Friedmann is successful in recapturing past moods; perhaps this is why his book strikes less of a chord than it otherwise might. Today we are in no mood for fighting over again the battles of the mid 'forties — we avoid recognising that the most general lessons come only through close and painful study of particular episodes.

Mr. Friedman's book, therefore, will interest only the reader who is prepared to dig into current history for lessons; the rest will agree that the Rape of Czechoslovakia was a "bad thing," and leave it at that. The first lesson is that Czech democracy was defeated well before February 1948. The defeat began at Munich, when Anglo-French short-sightedness and pusillanimity undermined much of the morale and self-confidence Czechoslovakia had built up over 20 years. Then it suffered a series of blows towards the end of the war: Dr. Benes staked everything on a gentlemen's agreement with the Russians; the Czechs allowed themselves to be tricked into a policy of extreme chauvinism towards the Sudeten Germans, which demoralised many of their citizens and made them look for a "protector" against Germany; the Communists knew what they wanted while the others did not; the Western allies from the beginning refrained from attempting to redress the balance.

The author shows how agreement between the Communists and Benes to form a single coalition and to ban opposition parties helped to demoralize political life, and facilitated the Communist progress towards a single party dictatorship. Above all, he shows that once it became clear that the democrats were not united to prevent the *coup d'etat*, many who would have been prepared to fight, given the leadership, either sought to come to terms with the Communists, or withdrew from political life entirely.

Another lesson brought out by the book is that the danger of dictatorship may threaten from more than one quarter; many people in Czechoslovakia were so dazzled by the dangers from Nazism and Germany, even after the latter was defeated, that they had no eye for the dangers of Communist totalitarianism. Yet, human nature, or at least the nature of many human beings, is a constant breeding ground for tyranny.

Today, when the struggle against Communism is of necessity taking up so much energy, there again emerges the tendency in many quarters to believe that Communism is the only form of tyranny, and that the most vociferous anti-Communist is necessarily the best democrat, as the most vociferous (if not necessarily the best) anti-fascist claimed to be some years ago. The price of liberty, Mr. Friedman shows, is still eternal vigilance.

A. V. SHERMAN

MOTHER AND CHILD. The war memorial at Ein Gev.
By HANNA ORLOFF Photo by Braun

F. JEWISH COWBOY

BA-MIDBAR (On The Prairie). By A. Raboy. Transl. from Yiddish by M. Lipson. Dvir, Tel Aviv. 286 pp.

Raised on the Bessarabian plain, then passing from the sweat-shops of the American metropolis to an agricultural college, Isaac goes westward to the Dakotan prairies to prove that a Jew can be a cowboy. Proud of his Jewishness in the land of the free, he takes his insults two-fistedly and fights in the spirit of his people and class against deceit and exploitation. Within a year he is back on the train to New York, penniless but hardly wiser.

There is something off-time and off-centre in this westward trek of so Jewish-conscious a son of Bessarabia. The Jewish agrarian movement in the Diaspora is barren and defeated by now, and there is only one place where there are "Jewish cowboys," and that place is here. Raboy seems to be out of gear with the stream of Jewish history.

The novel itself is so simply written, it has a quiet beauty about it, the unsophistication of the plain. When it comes to horses, Raboy knows them so thoroughly, it seems that he himself can be called upon to mount one of those wild, bucking mustangs that go thundering across prairie and hold his own. Surely, his description of the young house-bred colt being sent to join the wild herd is one of those marvellous intuitive perceptions of animal life which have the magic of "Bambi" or Seton.

The translation sounds slightly stiff in parts on account of the predilection of the translator for diminutives, — a form which is common in Yiddish, but doesn't sound well in Hebrew, — and archaic phrasings. But when it comes to the dialogue, both author and translator achieve a wonderful proximity to colloquial speech. Certainly, despite our reservations, for sheer interest, and for the unusual theme in our literature, this story of a Jewish cowboy deserves recommendation.

DOV YARDI

Plato's Meno in Hebrew

The latest addition to the series of philosophical classics published by the Magnes-Hebrew University Press is a revised edition of the Meno dialogue of Plato, translated from the Greek by Aryeh Simon (better known as Sir Leon Simon). One of the main themes of the dialogue between Socrates and Meno is the problem of the teachableness of virtue or human character.

As to the companion volumes, an introduction, annotations, and a brief bibliography are added.

Memorial Volume

The Farmers' Union of Israel has published a modest volume, dedicated to the memory of one of its devoted associates, the agronomist Haim Fenn, who died in the prime of life.

The volume contains a series of contributions on scientific aspects of agriculture, as well as several articles (reprinted from "Hahoker") and a longer monograph by Haim Fenn himself. It is edited by his father, Isaiah Fenn, veteran teacher and compiler of the Encyclopedia Eretz-Israelit, who contributes an instructive essay on the significance of the names of agricultural settlements in the country.

Stories for Children

"Aggadah La-Yeladim," published by Dvir, Tel Aviv, are stories of Abraham, Hillel, Akiba, and many others, based on Biblical and post-Biblical sources and legends. They will no doubt be popular with children up to the age of twelve or even more. They are told in simple classical Hebrew by no less an expert than the late Y.H. Ravnitzky, Akiba's life-long associate in such famous publications as "Sefer Ha-Aggadah" and "Sippurei Ha-Mikra."

The clear print deserves mention, and the drawings by Shim'on Zeiger, especially that of the boy Abraham and the idols, are attractive.

PLONI

Language Studies

Under the title "Likutei Lashon" (Language Gleanings), Mr. Meir Fraenkel has published a collection of his numerous studies into Hebrew philology. The volume of 216 pages (stencilled) includes, among others, some 200 less known grammatical forms, etymologies, essays on the book Yossipon, the style of Shlonsky, etc. (Price IL.3.—, sale through I. Brunfman, Tel Aviv).

Life and Letters

England's Universities

The number of full-time university students in Great Britain was 86,514 in 1950/51, according to the annual report of the University Grants Committee. Nearly three-quarters of all full-time students were in receipt of financial assistance, mainly from public funds. Overseas students increased to 6,559.

Recurrent income of universities and colleges rose by £2.3m. to £24.2m. Of this, 54.9 per cent came from Parliamentary grants.

British Museum Director

Sir Frederic Kenyon, who died last week at the age of 89, had served the British Museum for more than 40 years and was its director for 21 years. From 1917 to 1921 he was president of the British Academy. His discoveries and interpretations of papyri were him international fame. His many publications include several works on the textual criticism of the Old and New Testaments: "The Bible and Modern Scholarship" (1948), and "Books and Readers in Ancient Greece and Rome" (1932).

The Founder of Cook's

John Pudney, poet and novelist, is writing a biography of Thomas Cook, founder of the famous travel agency, and of his son, John Mason Cook. The elder Cook began life as a gardener's boy and was successively a wood-turner, printer, Baptist missionary and temperance worker, before he hit upon the idea of organizing tours. The first Cook's tourists were temperance workers who paid a shilling a head for a train journey from Leicester to Loughborough and back on July 5, 1841. From that modest beginning grew the business which now serves five million customers a year.

Law Reports

At the end of this year, the separate publications of "The Times Law Reports" will cease. "The Times" has just announced that their place is now provided will be issued under the auspices of the legal profession, represented by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting. This body was set up by the Bar and has enjoyed the support since 1865. "The Times Law Reports" had started publication in 1884.

Classics in Disguise

The librarian of one of the Bavarian municipal libraries, distressed at the trash that the public demanded, decided to make a simple experiment, reports Wilfrid Blunt in the London "Spectator". Choosing a number of well-known classics, he provided them with bogus title-pages, re-bound them with alluring titles and the names of fictitious authors, and placed them of on his corresponding shelves. Goethe's "Wahlverwandtschaften" ("Elective Affinities"), which had never before left the shelves, had ten immediate requests when relabelled "Liebe in Schatten" ("Love in the Shade"), and there was a big demand for other works by the talented unknown author.

Publications Received

KLAUSNER-BRANDSTATTER, M. Joseph in Aegypten. Munchen. Tal Aviv.
STERN, G.H. Robert Louis Stevenson. Longmans. British Council. London.
ZUCKMAYER, C. Amerika ist Anders. Der Monat. Berlin.
SHAKESPEARE, Wm. Julius Caesar. M. Mezer, Tel Aviv.
SCHINNER, E.L. Prisoners are People. Doubleday, New York.
WOOD, H.H. Scottish Literature. Longmans — British Council. London.
BROOKE, I. Elizabeth Barrett. Longmans — British Council. London.

HEBREW

AGNON, S.Y. Al-Sfatn. Schocken. Jerusalem.
HATZA'AT HOK HA-TEREUMA. Min-ard Hamishpatim.
SHARON, A. Tikkun Plyut Be-Israel. Government Printer, Jerusalem.
HA-CONSTITUTZIA Shel Ha-Republica Ha'Amalit Ha-Sheniyah, Budapest.
GINSBERG, G. Midpat Ha'am Ve-hanohag Be-Israel.
VEGAM BA'ALE GORAL HAYITZUR. Israel Institute of Applied Social Research.
MILLER A., and GOLDELMANN, SH. Sefer Ha-Rain Shel Israel. Published Posner Library, Jerusalem.

Readers' Letters

UNFORGOTTEN DEAD SEA EXPLORER

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Referring to Miss Hadda Bondi's review of Lt. Lynch's narrative of his expedition to the Dead Sea in 1848 (your issue of August 22), American readers of your paper may be interested to know that Lt. Lynch's great contribution to the knowledge of the Dead Sea and its surroundings have not been forgotten by those who came many decades after him to continue his work.

At the end of 1947 a new passenger boat, ordered by the Palestine Potash, Ltd. in England, was launched at the Dead Sea. This boat bore on its bows the inscription in Hebrew and English "Lieutenant Lynch." This was in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of Lt. Lynch's expedition. A small ceremony was arranged on the launch at the northern end of the Dead Sea. The American Consul General in Jerusalem, Mr. Robert B. Macatee, and some of his staff, as well as a few American citizens (among them Mr. Harry Viteles) participated. Lt. Lynch's daring expedition was described and illustrated on the map and a toast was drunk in honour of the American Navy, which initiated and financed the expedition. The ceremony ended with a trip in the new boat to Wadi Zerka, in Trans-Jordan.

Fortunately, the "Lt. Lynch" was not lost during the destruction of the Company's northern plant. It was removed to the southern end of the Dead Sea. With the revival of the plant, it will proudly sail again on the waters of the Sea, as a symbol of the gratitude of the present generation in Israel who are engaged in the development of the Dead Sea, to the Great Explorer of a hundred years ago and to the American Navy.

Yours, etc.
M. NOVOMEYSKY

Jerusalem, August 31.

Stamp of the Week

The Trieste fair is as colourful as this red-white-green Italian stamp which is issued to boost it. Merchants from the West are showing many of the things that countries like Britain, France and Germany make — cars, clothes and machinery. And men from the East have bought perfumes, silks and carpets.

Trieste is under Anglo-American Military Government with Italian participation.

The stamp is printed on paper with winged wheel watermark. Perforation 14; price in London, 6d.

Gordon Torrey Stevens

NEW HEMINGWAY NOVEL

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 31. — Millions of American readers were able to read the newest novel by the noted American writer, Ernest Hemingway, before it was actually published in book form. Ten days before it was released in book form, Mr. Hemingway's newest work, "The Old Man and the Sea," was printed in its entirety in one issue of *Life* magazine, a weekly publication read by an estimated 20 million readers each week.

In "The Old Man and the Sea," Mr. Hemingway tells the story of an old Cuban fisherman's battle with a giant fish. In telling this story the author is, in a much greater sense, telling the story of the triumph of man's endurance and dignity over opposition and oppressive force. "Man is not meant for defeat," Mr. Hemingway says. "A man can be destroyed but not defeated," if the author adds, he has courage.

The immediate reaction by the New York City book critics was enthusiastic. Orville Prescott, writing in the "New York Times", says:

"Within the sharp restrictions imposed by the very nature of his story, Mr. Hemingway has written with sure skill. Here is the master technician once more at the top of his form, doing superbly what he has to do. He can do better than anyone else." John K. Hutchens, writing in the "New York Herald Tribune", says the novel is "fine and satisfying and takes its place among Hemingway's very best performances."

UBIE

SIX CENTURIES OF POETRY

Five volumes entitled "Poets of the English Language" have just been published by Eyre and Spottiswoode, London (15sh. each volume). Edited by W. H. Auden and Professor Norman Holmes Pearson, the selection ranges from Langland to Yeats. Each volume has an introduction, and simple charts relate the main dates of English and American poetry to the history of the times.

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS

There are about 180 Army units and 40 correspondence courses in England among the wide facilities provided by the War Office to enable young service men to continue their general education and their professional training. A pamphlet, "Education during National Service," (Stationery office, 3d.) gives particulars of these facilities which include higher education courses ranging downwards to the first year of university standard is available.

It was stated at a press conference that 20 to 25 per cent of the men joining the Army were backward, — below the average, reading age of a child of 12, and in the Pioneer Corps them, doing superbly what he has to do.

Chess

September 5, 1952

PROBLEM No. 497
Dr. O. Jaspnich, Wels
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

PROBLEM No. 498
H. Caldwell, Los Feliz
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AUSTRIAN LOAN

KEFAR DAROM

Our best wishes to the friends and relatives of our CHAVERIM, for

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
A Year of Plenty and Peace

Unfortunately, due to very limited accommodation, we must request all those who wish to visit us during the forthcoming period, from Rosh Hashana to Succoth, to make previous arrangements with the Kvutza.

SHIKUN OLEI HAMIZRAH HARAHOK
(Shikun "Shanghai")
Sat. Sept. 6 at 9 p.m. sharp

VOCAL NEWSPAPER

SECOND ISSUE IN RUSSIAN

All interested are cordially invited. Buses to the Shikun Nos. 22, 42 & 52. Taxed service to Hador Yosseph. Shikun Dan, Tel Hanassim, Tel Baruch & Zahala.

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HEBREW and ENGLISH

Sunday and Monday (Sept. 7 & 8.) Registration will take place at the "KADIMAH" School of Languages, 74 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, for the following new courses :

HEBREW
1. For Beginners: from 7-8 p.m. and 8-9 p.m.
2. For Advanced: from 5-6 p.m., 6-6 p.m., 8-9 p.m.

ENGLISH
1. For Beginners: from 4-5 p.m., 6-7 p.m., 7-8 p.m., 8.30 p.m.
2. For Advanced: during the morning and evening hours.
3. For Students of Elementary and Secondary Schools: from 2-4 p.m. and 4-5 p.m.